HENNESSY'S
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BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,194—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE OF ANY BRAND IN THE WORLD.
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 9 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4th June	PENINSULAR ...	5294	MARMORA	...10500
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
18th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA.....	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR ..	5294	.....	.....
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	BRITANNIA ..	6395
9th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
16th "	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA..	10500
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	.....	.....
30th "	OCEANA	6610	AUSTRALIA ...	6901
6th Aug	PERSIA	7931	.....	.....
13th "	VICTORIA	6523	MONGOLIA ..	9905
20th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th "	OCEANA	6610	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY,

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected, covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Grégori	16th June 1904.
DJUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT ...	6,839	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "ARMAND BEHIE," 6,635 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about the 24th June, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent,
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
IMPERATRIX...	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE....	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† MARIA VALERIE.....	P. Berberovich	4,255	20th June 1904
GISELA	G. Damianovich...	4,216	20th July "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 480. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer,	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	G. Klansberger.	6,316	27th June 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

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GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and CROSS-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25). Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses a specialty.

HORSES Boarding at Livery on Commission Sale or for training, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged for all horses, fed by owners, at Re. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Per Cent. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Veterinary opinions as to Soundness Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Grass, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built on the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled coachmen.

REPAIRS promptly executed with punctuality and despatch. Prices of these quality only moderate.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th June, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th June, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "LALPOORA," 3,300 tons, on or about SATURDAY 4th June, (with transhipment at Durbanto Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th June, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on or about 10th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

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ON January 1st, 1903 the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	14th June.
NUBIA	R. J. Garrick	3,551	5th July.
BRITANNIA	J. Main	3,039	21st "
MASSILLA	J. Thompson	9,001	19th Aug.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

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1862—1899.

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THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hayes' & [illegible] Reports, Marshall's Reports, Carytone Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1862 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest of existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete Index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

PRICE Rs. 17, By Post As. 6 extra.

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INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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HENRY S. KING & CO.

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SOLID, ONE-PIECE FRAME.
WIDE BALL BEARINGS at Typebars.
TWO SHIFT KEYS, two Shifts each.
BACK SPACER KEY.
AUTOMATIC RIBBON REVERSE.
WHEEL ESCAPEMENT, giving ordinary and speed action.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort.

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Bombay, July, 1903.

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LIFE ASSURANCE
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Established 1874.

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Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

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Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

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ON
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Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

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Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

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Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

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NOT "ONE OF THE BEST
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WATSON'S DUNDEE
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MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM.

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AWARDED : London 1862, Oporto 1865, Cordoba 1871, Vienna 1873, Santiago (Chili) 1875, Philadelphia 1876, Cape Town 1877, Sydney 1879, Melbourne 1880, Boston 1883,

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By Appointment to H. M. King Edward VII and to most of other Imperial and Royal Courts.

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A perfect complexion
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'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'
No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'.
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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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WILL MAKE A
NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT
and WORTHY addition to any HALL.

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

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Large Stocks, for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
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ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GRECIAN, TURKISH, PROVISION OILMANSTORES,
of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.
CAVIAR RUSSIAN BLACK
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins,
Do. MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE,
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS,
WINES CHIANTI (real Florance in flasks) VERMOUTH
FINEST DILSONS

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CLOSING OF THE KHOPOLI BRANCH DURING THE MONSOON.

WITH effect from the 15th JUNE, 1904, and until further notice the KHOPOLI BRANCH will be CLOSED for all descriptions of Through and Local Traffic.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th May, 1904.

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WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate cases of obesity, indigestion, giddiness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No appliances, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two Anna Stamps for particulars to

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY is prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, containing, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs. 14
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy ..... As. 4
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1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions.
1 " Drawing Cards with "Instructions" and "Statements.
Copy "Elementary Questions and Answers.
" "Verbal Notes and Sketches."

Part of the above money will be allowed to those, who on going home, join our classes previous to going up for Examination.

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BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
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CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ARDESHIR'S
PRIZE DRAWING.
CALCUTTA, MAY. 14.

THIS EVENING Messrs. ARDESHIR'S Premises were packed with Ladies and Gentlemen of all nationalities to witness the prize drawing. The shop was artistically arranged and illuminated by electric lamps. Mr. Ardeshir thanked the public for their patronage in the past and observing that other respectable firms were actually imitating his style and principles of business; he wished success to them and hoped that like him they would carry out their business with fairness and secure the confidence of the public. At Mr. Ardeshir's next Drawing Sterling Silver Studs at Rs. 2 and at Rs. 3 will be given with the Prize tickets free of charge as usual. The NEXT DRAWING will be on the 13th AUGUST and TICKETS will be CLOSED on the 6th AUGUST. After refreshments the gathering dispersed. The first prize of Rs 2,000 fell to No. 36 held by Mr T J Reilly, Ruby Merchant, Rangoon, Rs 200 fell to No. 5985, Bhikaiji Sheriarji Bhamsha Kharaswar, Broach Rs 100 fell to No. 9585 held by the well known charitable order, the Little Sisters of the Poor, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. Ladies and several gentlemen of all nationalities won prizes and were paid on the spot. The remaining prizes fell all over India. The public actually witnessed the drawing and were much pleased with the fairness with which it was conducted.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1896 and 1903 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1896 and 1903, respectively.
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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	43 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 8	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 8	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 7	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 13	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effective methods of self-cure ever discovered for the permanent restoration of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., &c., practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy happiness and wreck domestic life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and all sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free on receipt of two penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE REVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES CO., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, N., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of VETARZA, The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAROTA, The Extraordinary Blood Purifier, and VETARZO, The Great Nerve Tonic. See special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ.
OR, LIFE DROPS.

Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitutions. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the strenuous and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and impotency.—Price 11s. or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Scanty, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—1911., and 2s. 9d., per box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for those annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, nervousness, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of two 1 anna stamps (2d. U.S. or Colonial), by Mr. LEWIS, Medical Publisher, 14, NEW COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE

NEW POLICIES IN 1903

ISSUED FOR..... £2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £27,600,000

ASK FOR THE 1903

PROSPECTUS containing

the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Chapingo	Cebu (Philli-	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	pines)	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Nowera Eliya,	Mombasa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, Ceylon, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 p. c. per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	3 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Moolton and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6 months	4 per cent. p. a.
„ 12 „	5 „ p. a.
„ 2 years	5½ „ p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p.a. compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Horaby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The Bombay Mails of 21st ult., arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £92 7-16 = — 1-16
2½ do. Bonds ..... £2 8 = + 1-1
2½ do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £86 1-2 = — 1-2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £85 1-2 = — 1-16

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 25 7-16 = + 1-16
3 months hence ..... 25 5-16 = + 1-16
Spot in New York ..... 53 1-4 = + 1-4

EXCHANGE—
Paris, cheques ..... 25-13 1-2 = + 1-2
Berlin „ ..... 20-41 1-4 = + 3-4
New York Demand ..... 4-87 3-8 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = do
3 months' sight Bank Bills ..... 2 per cent = do
6 „ „ „ ..... 2 1-4 per cent = + 1-8
6 „ „ Fine, Trade Bills ..... 2 3-8 per cent = unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3-4 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 2 1-4 per cent = do
7 day market loans ..... 2 per cent = + 1-8

Extra Council Bills allotments—
Bills on Calcutta ..... Rs. 30,000 } at 1-4 1-32d.
Bills on Madras ..... Rs. 30,000 }

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-10 1-4. Sellers.

WHEAT—
Cl. No. 1 28 7-8 J.-J., buyers }
White Delhi 27 7-8 J.-J., buyers } quiet.
White Karachi 28 7-8 J.-J., done }
Red Karachi 26 1-2 J.-J., done }

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 33 J.-J., sellers } steady.
Yellow Cawnpore 34 1-4 J.-J. sellers }

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 31 1-4 J.-J., done, steady.

COFFEE—
Index in New York, 6 7-8.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull. Manchester quiet. Total sales 7,000. Spot 6 68—22 Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 5-16—1-4 Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports nil. Arrivals closed easier.

June.-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept
6 35	6 30	6 10
— 30	— 24	— 20
Sept.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5 79	5 59	5 53
— 8	— 7	— 7
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
5 40	5 49	
— 7	— 7	

Receipts at U. S. Ports	2,000
Do. last year	4,400
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. do Continent	2,000

In New York—
Spot ..... 12·00 — 40
Futures, month of July ..... 11·46 — 50
Do. do. December ..... 10·23 — 10

In New Orleans—
Spot ..... 11 3-4 — 3-8
Futures, month of, Sept. ..... 10·41 — 11
Do. do. Dec. ..... 9·98 — 7
Tone at close ..... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 2nd June, 1904:—

Cotton	4,791 bales.
Wheat	19,754 cwts.
Linseed	2,645 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard	10,934 „
Gingelly seed	1,559 „
Poppyseed	8,193 „
Groundnuts	nil
Castorseed	4,031 „
Rice	25 142 „
Myrabolams	489 „
Cottonseed	3,255 „
Mowrasseed	120 „
Gram	4,511 „
Jowar	7,210 „
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

THE re-opening of the home markets after the holidays has not given any impetus to our export trade. In all our principal articles—cotton, wheat and seeds—the tone advised from Europe is dull and inactive. Markets are either overstocked or buyers are waiting for still further decline in prices, as the visible supplies are overtaking consumption. In the case of cotton, the tail end of the season is favouring the Bears, as the recent inflated prices induced by speculation, when the cotton season was in full swing, are gradually being reduced to the equivalent of rates current in last June, when the squeeze was only beginning to be felt. It remains to be seen what further decline will take place before a more active demand arises from the trade and the actual statistical position will cause a reaction in prices. The seeds markets were quiet during the week with little change from last mail quotations. Exchange has again eased off on account of the large accumulations of money in the Banks, caused by the gradual return from up-country of the sums forwarded there earlier in the season for crop moving purposes. Money is becoming almost nominal in value. Freights are steady with practically all the available tonnage in one hand, and a further advance in rates for near shipment has been established.

COTTON.

We have to record a further considerable decline in Americans, since the markets there re-opened after the holidays, on Tuesday last. We read in last mail advices that the near approach of the American Presidential election is stopping speculation, but it appears that prices are being unduly depressed and speculators are playing a large part in the present movement. It will be strange if the steady decline, which has taken place during the past few weeks, is not followed by a moderate reaction, when the pendulum begins to swing in the opposite direction. The Liverpool market has not come down in proportion to the fall in New York and New Orleans, and we may, probably, find Lancashire buyers checking the heavy decline in America.

The following are the daily prices of spot middling in Liverpool and New York since our last mail report:—

	Liverpool	New York.
May 27th.....	closed	13·20
„ 28th.....	do	closed
„ 30th.....	7·01	do
„ 31st.....	6·90	12·75
June 1st...	6·90	12·40
„ 2nd.....	6·98	12·00

In our local market, the dullness in Americans has checked the enquiry, and the daily turnover at Colaba has been on very moderate lines. With the completion of May shipments, the demand from exporters is almost, if not entirely, suspended. Local Mills are buying for immediate requirements, but in the present state of the market there is not the least anxiety shown for laying in stocks. Prices are governed by very much by the available supplies. Bengals, which are very scarce and almost impossible to obtain in anything over the good classification, are firmly held, and prices are not giving way. Oomras and Dholleras descriptions are coming down slowly in values; Broach has declined some Rs. 10 with a pressure to sell and scarcely any demand. Dharwars and Westerns are also quoted Rs 10 and Rs 13 lower respectively, owing to free supplies and a very moderate enquiry, and Comptas have given way Rs 5 all within the past week. The market generally may be described as dull and inactive, and until there is some reaction in the governing markets, or a renewed enquiry from Japan, we may expect a continuance of the dragging enquiry of the past week.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales
Receipts to the week	51,120
Receipts from 1st Oct. to June 2nd	19,20,994
Shipments for week to Europe	34,148
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	1,915
Total	36,063
Shipments from 1st Oct. to June 2nd	
Europe	894,109
Japan	240,052
China	22,141
Coast Ports	12,333
Total	11,68,638
Afloat in Harbour for Europe ...	9,921
China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	450

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.		
Estimated sales	bales 7,000		
Imports	do 4,000		
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept	
6 39	6 34	6 14	
+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
5 85	5 65	5 51	
+ 6	+ 4	+ 4	
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.		
5 54	5 53		
+ 4	+ 4		

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (L.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	243	223	220	June 25
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	253	241	...	„
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	253	241	...	„
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M-G.	253	245	...	„
Khandeish (M.-G.)		...	242	234 „
Jalgaum do.		...	243	236 „
Khandwa (M.-G.)		...	...	... „
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) } Karanja do. do. do. } Akola do. do. do. }	255	248		„
Oomra good staple M-G				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	257	250	...	„
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	260	253	...	„
Broach (M.-G.) ...	287	277	...	„
Surat (M.-G.) ...	308	293	...	„
Bhowngger (M G.) ...	258	245	...	„
Do. (H.-G.) ...	255	243	233	„
Muttia (M. G.)	248	238	...	„
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	269	261	„
Western	...	250	242	„
Dhollera (M-G.) ...	260	248	238	„
Do. (H. G. ...	257	245	235	„
Compta (M. G)	...	270	262	„
Bagalkote	...	243	...	„

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Business during the whole week was very limited. The Continent is holding off and it is extremely difficult to work fresh business. On the other hand our markets, though quiet, are keeping very steady, and dealers are not inclined to make further reductions on the present low range of prices. Linseed has ruled between Rs. 5-3 and Rs. 5-2. The market opened quiet but closes rather steadier. Business has been small. In Rapeseed also, there has been little business doing at about last week's closing rates. Poppyseed has remained steady at Rs. 5-3 with little demand. Castorseed is quiet with a small enquiry at about half rupee below last mail's quotations. Wheat is quiet with little demand from shippers. Prices have given way about 1/2 to 3/4 rupee.

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay:—

Cotton	51,120 bales
Wheat	2,92,955 cwts
Linseed	2,07,353 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,01,444 „
Gingellyseed	17,797 „
Poppyseed	50,947 „
Groundnuts	141 „
Castorseed	31,934 „
Rice	2,21,072 „
Myrabollams	20,981 „
Cottonseed	43,594 „
Mowrasseed	508 „
Gram	32,554 „
Jowar	39,050 „
Maize	292 „

SEEDS—	Rs. a. p.
Linseed—Tone firm	
Ready	5 3 0
Rapeseed—Tone steady	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4 14 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 5 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 7 0
Poppyseed—Tone steady	
Ready	5 3 0 to 5-3-6
Castorseed—Tone steady	
Ready	19 1-2 to 20 1-2
WHEAT—Tone quiet	
Soft red Ahmedabad ...	Rs. 26 1-2
Club, No. 1	Rs. 27

FREIGHT.

This market was firm in the early part of the week, but at the close the tone is rather quieter. There was a moderate inquiry for wheat which has eased off the last day or two with quieter advices from home. A moderate amount of freight was booked and shippers are now holding off. Business was reported for June shipment at 15s 6d to 15s 3d for seeds, 15s 6d to 16s wheat, and 16s to 17s 6d for cotton according to ports required. For July shipment 14s 6d was done for picked ports and August to December is quoted 14s. The Clan Munro was reported fixed at 15s. 6d. June loading one port only, and an export firm is said to have fixed the s s Imogen at home at 15s. nett, one port, June loading.

MONEY.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 21st April	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 19th May	4 do
Bank of Bengal	do 19th May	4 do
Bank of Madras	do 31st May	5 do

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 28th May last, as compared with that of the previous week:—

	LIABILITIES. Rs.	
Public Deposits	15,80,835	Increase,
Other Deposits	18,457	Decrease.
Sundries	45,209	Increase.
	ASSETS.	
Government Securities ...	1,03,109	Decrease,
Other Authorized Securities ...	9 292	Decrease,
Credits on Securities	4,79,376	Increase,
Loans do.	10,418	Increase,
Bills discounted & purchased ..	8,75 225	Decrease,
Balance with other Banks ...	3,09 399	Increase,
Sundries	10 307	Increase,
Cash	18,32,211	Increase.

These figures show a decline of 3·97 lakh the Trade demand.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance was raised 19 lakhs and that of the Bank of Madras was 8 lakhs lower. The official rate of the Bank of Madras was reduced one per cent. on Tuesday, the present rate being 5 per cent. per annum. In the other two Presidency Banks the Directors made no change in the official rate, which remains at 4 per cent. per annum in Bombay and Calcutta. The local money market is very easy with no borrowers. The rate for short fixed deposits is nominally 2 per cent per annum, and call money is quoted 2 1-2 per cent.

PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

The following are the latest returns as published in the "Gazette of India" for the 22nd May:—

	Rs.
Silver coin	9,62,00,000
Gold coin and bullion	16,77,00,000
Silver held as security	nil
Total of notes in circulation	Rs. 36,34,07,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was 60·50 lakhs. At the periodical allotment on Wednesday the sixty lakhs put up for tender was taken in full in Bills at 1s: 4d., tenderers at this rate receiving 76 per cent. For next week the amount is reduced to 50 lakhs. An extra allotment of 3·60 lakhs bills is advised at 1s. 4 1-32d.

The mail of the 20th May brings £ 130,000 silver and £ 60,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 2,70,000
Bombay	„ 1,30,000
Madras	„ 1,30,000
Total...	Rs. 19,60,000

The mail of the 27th May brings £70,000 silver and £40,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 36 10,000
Bombay	„ 12,10,000
Madras	„ 5,00,000
Total...	Rs. 53,80,000.

The mail of the 3rd June brings £ 120,000 silver and £50,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 18,70,000
Bombay	„ 20,90,000
Madras	„ 24,00,000
Total...	Rs. 63,60,000

EXCHANGE.

We have again a very quiet week to report in this market. With the great ease in the local money market, bills are in request and we hear of little doing in mercantile paper. The quotation for 3 months sight D-A credits was reduced to 1s. 4 5-32d. for June and 1s 4 3-16d for July August delivery, but 1s 4 5-32d was done for July. Six months' sight D-A is quoted 1s 4 1-4d for June. In Bank paper the market opened early in the week at even money for T. T. and 1s 4 1-32d for demand. But with a moderate enquiry for remittance, these rates were withdrawn on Wednesday morning and 1s 3 31-32d T. T. and 1s 4d demand was the best obtainable. The result of the Council allotment rather weakened rates on Thursday and with a moderate enquiry from the bazaar for two mails delivery at even money for Demand, these rates are not general at the close. Forward quotations for Bank Telegraphic Transfers are as follows:—

1s. 3 31-32d. June, July, August.
1s. 4d. September.
1s. 4 1-32d. October, November, December.

Private Telegraphic Transfer is reported to have been sold at even money, ready delivery.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T.T.	1s. 3d 31-32.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 5-32d,
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs 8 do do	..... 169 1-2
Marks 8 do do	 138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	 131
Shanghai 30 do do	 183
Japan 30 do do	 148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The settlement passed off quietly on Tuesday. With a scarcity of cash paper the rate was advanced to 98¾, and budlees were made with a difference of 5 to 6 annas lower for the end June account. After the settlement the quotation for cash was reduced to 97·15 while for 30th June business was done down to 97·12. The tone at the close is rather unsettled. Notwithstanding the great ease in the money market, the new loan is overshadowing the bazaar, and there has been little activity since the settlement.

3 1-2 per cent. cash	Rs. 98-0 0
3 1-2 per cent 30th June	Rs. 97-12 0
3 per cent ready	Rs. 86-4

	Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust ...	1923	104 8
4 per cent „ „ ...	1930	105 6
4 per cent „ „ ...	1932	105 6
4 per cent Bombay Municipal ...	1923	103 4
4 per cent „ „ ...	1943	104
5 per cent „ „ ...	Tanna	116 117
5 per cent „ „ ...	Sanitary	115 116
4 per cent Bo. Impt. „ Trust ...	1959	103 4
4 per cent „ „ ...	1962	103 0

BULLION.

The fluctuations during the week in silver have been small, but a fairly large business was reported the Banks selling to the bazaar. About 50 bars are cleared from our market daily. In gold there is a moderate business passing.

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	24 0 0
Australian Bar Gold	24 0 3
Bombay do	24 0 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 2 3
Do. Dragons	15 0 0
Silver ex-duty Ready	65 0 0
Do. 1st settlement	64 14 0
Do. 2nd do.	64 11 0

PIECE-GOODS.

Market continues exceedingly dull, deliveries are very poor owing to absence of demand from up-country. Prices have declined all round and the tendency is for lower rates in sympathy with the decline in cotton at home. No business is reported as having been done for forward shipment during the week.

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has been very quiet during the week, but prices are maintained as spinners have not got a fair working margin and cannot afford to reduce rates. Violent fluctuations in American cotton have no affect on our market. China keeps quiet but steady.

METALS.

The Copper and Yellow metal market shows signs of reviving, but dealers are still waiting, as there are heavy stocks here. In Iron and steel the market is quiet but steady with no forward business reported. Spelter, Pigiead and Quicksilver have declined.

COALS.

In English coal a small sale of South Yorkshire is reported at Rs. 15-6 ex-alongside, and some Cardiff is reported sold at Rs. 13-8 ex-Bunder. In Bengal coal small sales of Seebpore damaged by fire and water reported sold at Rs 10-4 ex-Bunder.

SHARES.

The market is quiet but steady. Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at Rs 1,292 1/2. Commercials are reported to have changed hands at and about Rs. 47. In Railway companies Tapti Valleys are unchanged at Rs 392 1/2. Ahmedabad Prantej are in demand at Rs 560. In Press companies Mofussils are unchanged at Rs 527 1/2. New Berars at Rs. 545, Indian Cotton at Rs 165, Hingolees have declined to Rs 142 1/2. In Miscellaneous list Alcocks are steady at Rs 262. Badham Piles are unchanged at Rs 156, Bombay Burmahs at Rs 7,475 and Quarter shares at Rs 1,875. Kemps are quiet at Rs 253. Treachers have changed hands at Rs 550. Bombay Telephones have improved to Rs 25. Port Cannings are unchanged at Rs 422 1-2. Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company's shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs 137 X D. Delhi Flours are steady at Rs 195. Marcks have changed hands at Rs 146 cum divid. In Mill shares Manekji Petits have ruled at and about Rs 2,000 X D. Morarji's and Sholapurs are unchanged at Rs 1,700, and Rs 1,825, respectively. Colaba Land and Mill shares have improved to Rs 385. Chinas have advanced to Rs 605, Currimbhais to Rs 615 X D. Central India's to Rs 1,490 X D and Swadeshis to Rs 820 X D. Davids are unchanged at Rs 220. Standards have changed hands at Rs 380 X D. Hindoostan Mill shares have improved to Rs 385. Indian Manufacturing to Rs 390 and Western Indias to Rs 290. Kohinoors are unchanged at Rs 312 1/2 X D. Southern Marathas have changed hands at Rs 115. Jamsheds have improved to Rs 77 1/2. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	easier
Surats	dull
Good Bhownugger	quiet
The Manchester Market has been	„
2 1-2 per cent Consols	92 7-16
3 per cent Rentes	93
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	103 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 1-2
Bar Silver	25 7-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £22,504,000, Increase £100,000; Public Deposits £5,400,000, Increase £60,000; Other Deposits £46,230,000; Increase £190,000. Government Securities £16,610,000, Decrease, £100,000. Other Securities £7,300,000, Increase £1,900,000; Notes and Gold £23,600,000, Decrease £220,000. The Banks Reserve is 46 per cent. of the Liabilities.

INCENDIARISM AT RANGOON.

SEVERE SENTENCES.

Before the Chief Judge and a jury, at the Third Criminal Sessions of the Chief Court at Rangoon on Wednesday the trial of J. Bride, A. E. Wade his two sons, and Mrs. Bride and Mrs. Wade on a charge of abetment of the offence of arson in their house in East Rangoon, was concluded after five days' hearing. The Assistant Government Advocate appeared for the prosecution, and in detailing the facts of the case pointed out the several items of evidence which went to prove the guilt of the accused. The accused were more completely and adequately dressed than one would expect of people who were taken by surprise by a fire occurring in their house at an early hour of the morning. The whole of the flight of steps at the back of the house was saturated with kerosine oil. A number of packages, were found after the fire, secreted in a godown of the premises of the Brides, employers, Messrs Pepperdiner and Company, containing clothing, note-books, medical books, and diplomas belonging to Mrs. Bride, a midwife and nurse, which she would naturally, like to have about her for reference and use. The whole of the scheme was intended to provide both Bride and Wade families, who were in embarrassed circumstances, with much needed funds the house being recently insured for Rs. 10,000 and mortgaged for Rs. 7,000, and the Brides' furniture for Rs. 3,000 of the Wades' furniture for Rs. 1,000. There were also several decrees of the Small Causes Court against Bride, the holders of which were pressing, and ultimately took the drastic step of sending him to jail.

The defence attempted to throw the guilt on the sub-tenants or any other persons, who, they say, could have placed saturated gunny bags on the staircase.

A verdict of guilty was returned against all the accused of abetting and mischief by fire, by a majority of seven to two.

The Judge sentenced J. Bride and a Wade to suffer four years rigorous imprisonment each and Gerald and Bertie Wade were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

Mrs. Cecilia Bride and Mrs. Alice Matilde Wade were each sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The female accused broke down and wept loudly on hearing their sentences pronounced, and had to be helped out of court amidst a sensational scene in a packed court-house.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING IN INDIA,

THE following are the Statistic of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in March, 1904, compared with the corresponding period of 1902 and 1903:—

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

	Month of March		
	1902	1903	1904
British India			
Bombay	33217517	31651718	29846304
Madras	1844862	2133024	1885761
Bengal	412 222	417358	3686959
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer Merwara).	2572 75	5339822	2385325
Punjab	77155	8431 3	90110
Central Provinces and Berar(s)	1 9 322	2 1 4210	1932214
Total	4552651	4580315	4051542
Foreign Territory.			
Berar (a) and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (s), Wadhwan (c), and Pondicherry (d)	1 9 322	2 1 4210	1932214
Grand Total	46460787	4829 47	42033849

(a) Berar ceased to be Foreign Territory from the 1st October, 1902 when it was leased in perpetuity to the British Government, but in this table the transfer has been made from the 1st October, 1903, when the administration was transferred to the Central Provinces.

(b) From September 1902 (e) For January 1903
(c) From October 1902 (f) From April 1903
(d) From November 1902 (g) For May 1903

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced

[N.B—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all Woven Goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of grey goods]

	Month of March		
	1902	1903	1904
British India.			
Bombay ... ... { pds.	731735	8697121	8277 19
{ yds.	2705	30 29314	30102283
{ doz.	4231	1323	4 1
Madras ... ... { pds.	575717	3 83 1	716187
{ yds.	1022 81	223141	3 1 100
Bengal ... ... { pds.	12393	3 51	231 9
{ yds.	12-231	11 391	18387
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara) ... {	356163	47 794	472021
Punjab ... ... { yds.	1288734	16 3382	143254
Central Provinces and Berar (s) ... {	11199	9 83	7241
{ yds.	3 614	32729	29017
{ pds	512477	422 09	51 444
{ yds.	1134045	18 7816	1112 18
Total ... { pds.	1773122	9 75 83	171 688
{ yds.	30065333	337 8890	3 6 5441
{ doz.	4231	1323	4 2
Foreign Territory.			
Berar (a) and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (s), Wadhwan (c), and Pondicherry (d) ... ... { pds.	316073	627817	404 06
Grand Total ... { pds.	1677231	2004597	1461011
{ yds.	30065333	337 8890	3 6 5441
{ doz.	4231	1323	4 2

(a) Berar has been transferred from the Foreign Territory with effect from the 1st October 1903, see note (a) to Abstract Statement No 1.

(b) From September 1902 (d) For January 1903
(c) From October 1902 * Includes 1,17,7 yards of hosiery.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Connemara Hill and Dongri	3	2	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamathipura, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0		13
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	0	0	6
Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	5	19
E Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	5	3	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	12
Total	15	12	88
Total plague deaths to date...	275,914	227,725	
Same date last year	34	31	114

ARTISTS, says "Punch," are asking angrily who is responsible for the removal of the scaffolding which has for so long concealed the Albert Memorial.

THE submarine "A I" is to go to Barrow-in-Furness, where her builders, Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, will overhaul and rebuild

THE
NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB,
Manufacturers Everything they deal in, including
TUSSAH SERGES
specially designed for Bombay wear to stand daily washing.
SUPERFINE CASHMERES
for LADIES' COSTUMES,
in 60 Shades,
54" wide, Rs. 3-0 per yard.
SUITINGS FOR THE HILLS, SCHOOL HOME OR SHIKAR.
NAVY SERGES,
NAVY WORSTEDS,
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For YACHTING and AT SEA.
BLANKETS for HORSE, SERVANT, ARMY, HOSPITAL and BED.
Knitted Cholera Belts, As. 9 to Rs. 1-4,
All Army Necessaries and all Classes of Woollen
(but no Cotton or Linen)
GOODS.
Officers Commanding Regiments and Quartermasters are respectfully requested to send for our Price List of
REGIMENTAL GOODS.
DHARIWAL,
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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST,
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.
HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST.
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON
Sole Vendors in India and Burmah of
SIR HOWARD GRUBB'S RENOWNED ASTRONOMICAL
INSTRUMENTS and FITTINGS.
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FAMOUS
"AMERICAN SPECIFIC G."
"Specific," means certain, infallible; and Dr. MAGINN'S "American Specific G." is the only certain safe and speedy cure for all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, or Urinary Irritation in any stage of the disease. It prevents stricture and all other bad consequences. This remedy is compounded personally by the distinguished Specialist J. A. MAGINN, M.D., L.M.C., L.S.B., M.E., U.S.A., who has had many years experience in thousands of cases. Immediate relief and permanent cure. Dr. MAGINN'S written guarantee in every package. Beware of fraudulent imitations. See Dr. MAGINN'S signature on every package. Price Rs. 3 sent in stamped wrapper by Registered Post to any address on receipt of price. Circulars and Testimonials free for stamp. Address: J. A. MAGINN, M.D., 82/1, Park Street, Calcutta.
When you write, please mentioned this paper."

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The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection.
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has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for
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From whom the various numbers can be obtained at LONDON CASH PRICES.
COOKING STOVES
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RANGES.
TO BURN COAL, OIL OR WOOD.
WICKLESS BLUE FLAME
OIL STOVES, STEAM COOKERS,
Rippingille's Oil Stoves
Kitchen Accessories, Meat Choppers, and Cutters, &c.
HYDROCARBON BURNERS,
ROOM HEATERS,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS AND ICE BOXES.
FIRE IRONS, SHOVELS, POKERS,
Fenders, Fire Bricks and all Accessories in stock and Repairs undertaken.
LAWN MOWERS, SAFES, etc.
STOVE DEPOT.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, the MILITARY and the PRIVATE SECRETARIES, and the A.-D.-C., in waiting, which CANNOT be DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR, by 7 a. m., on 7th JUNE, and at SATARA by 6 p. m. on 8th IDEM, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, KIRKEE, until further notice.

J. H. DuBOULAY,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Mahableshwar, 30th May, 1904.

THE HAND IN HAND FIRE
AND
LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.
ESTABLISHED 1696.
45 per cent. reduction of PREMIUM after 5 years, and other tables. Lowest Rates.
JOHN E. MINNITT,
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Accidents and Disease
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One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
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IMPROVED MANUFACTURE.
REDUCED PRICE.
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TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,
BOMBAY.
THE DINING ROOM is now open to non-residents.
Large Parties can also be served in the Private Dining Rooms or on the Terrace.
THE HOTEL ORCHESTRA will now play regularly during Dinner on Tuesday and Friday Evenings from 8 to 10 p.m.
THE BILLIARD ROOM, with Three New Billiard Tables, and the
AMERICAN BAR are now open to the Public.
Speciality
German Beer ON DRAUGHT.
MESSRS. HENRY SEIFERT & SONS, Vienna, have exhibited a New French Billiard Table in the Billiard Room of the above Hotel.
MOTOR CARS and Private Carriages can be had on Hire by the Day, Week, or Month.
LARGE STOCKS are held of Selected WINES and LIQUORS, especially bottled for the "TAJ MAHAL" HOTEL, as also Wines from the Carlton Hotel, London, and Hotel Ritz, Paris.
MONTHLY or PERMANENT Residents can now have Rooms from Rs. 180 to 200 per mensem.

PIANOS
SECOND
HAND.
S. ROSE & Co., have a number of good Grand, Upright and Square PIANOS returned from Hire or on
COMMISSION SALE.
Rs. 150, TO Rs. 1,200.
FORT, BOMBAY.
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GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
Our Special Brands.
"A. 1." and "Elephant."
REWARD of Rs. 100 will be paid to any one who brings to our notice any INFRINGEMENT of our BRAND by any unscrupulous person and secures a conviction in the Police Court.
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
67, Meadows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Canada Cape, 2794 tons, Captain T J Symons sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE steamer Gibraltar 2474 tons, Captain W B Kaagg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 22nd May with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Provan, 2560 tons, Captain A B W Sheppard, arrived yesterday from Delagoa Bay 18th May in ballast and five deck passengers.

THE steamer Jamer Brand, 2812 tons, Captain L Tarrance arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Batoum via Karachi, with a cargo of 2100 tons petroleum.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Hanee, 3634 tons, Captain W S Cohan, will sail to-day for Calcutta in coast ports, with a cargo of duty paid salt and five deck passengers.

STORM WARNING.

The Port Officer, Bombay, yesterday received the following telegram from the Meteorological Department, Simla.

Storm Signal. The following has been telegraphed to Malabar Ports. Disturbed conditions noticed in my telegram of 2nd have not developed. Hence lower cautionary signals if you consider it advisable.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Pomone	Comdr Jones	Royal Indian
H M S Perseus	Capt M R Hill	Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr H C Somerville	Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge	De Berry	31-5 R I Marine
R I M S Mayo	Lt-Comdr Gr Gardner	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Lt Comdr Rowsell	R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	Survey steamer
Torpedo Boat	Baluchi	
Do	Karen	
Do	Pathan	

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 3.

Vessel.	Ton.	Agt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	636	Nacoda			G Muhamad
Palitana	1934	Lomarchand			M M & Co
Jelunga	2351	Windebank			M M & Co
Huzara	1326	McClelland			M M & Co
Ormidale	2305	Hamilton			W & A G & Co
Avoca	3410	Lowe			M M & Co
Canara	1216	Carey			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2128	Davison			E Tajbhoy
Ranee	3631	Corran	Calcutta, &c.		T Morrison & Co
Alavia	2372	Peel			E Tajbhoy
Akbar	1440	Baldwin			H C Jocum
Orissa	3325	Fry			M M & Co
Uriana	3331	Thorson			M M & Co
Sofala	3126	Shepherd	Calcutta &c.		M M & Co
Sirdhana	2064	Robinson			M M & Co
Siena	1675	Abbott	Calcutta		M M & Co
Aratoon Apear	2931	Fey			The Bombay Co
Secundra	1675	Babo			M M & Co
Kalibia		Tod			W & A Graham & Co
Muttra	2385		Alexandor		M M & Co
James Brand	2813	Forrance			W & A Graham & Co
Provan	2560	Sheppard	Alongside M.		W & A Graham & Co
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Othello	3227	Bradley	Karachi	7-5	F M & Co
B	Iinda	3362		Stone stream	4-8	M M & Co
C	Itaura	3363	Kidd	Calcutta &c.	3-6	M M & Co
D	City of Madrid	3135	Greenhorn	Karachi	9-6K	Nixon & Co
F	Ishona	3363	Wilsher	Calcutta	4-6	M M & Co
G	Mozaffari	1287	Maloney	Aden	9-6	S P N Co
H	Nordpol	3718	Stoltz	Havre	4-6	K Nixon & Co
M	Surada	3100				Bercera 6-6 Transport
N	Somali	1625	Valkersen	Zanzibar	4-8	A Strandes
O	Kilbrennan	3332	Wilson	Hull	5-6	W & A G & Co
Q	Euterpe	2296	Gibson	Dunkirk	9-6	Balli Bros Captain

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Kaveri	553	Alundi	Bhowanagar	4-6	Shpd & Co
Mahanodi	547		Hoosein	Mormugoa 4-6	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
1	G Kirkie	2275	Dermody			F M & Co
2	Olympia	3299	Osborne	Liverpool	14-6	W & A G & Co
4	Djibouti	2270	Ceccaldi	Havre	4-6	J Mckintosh & Co
5	Peninsular	3919	Cubitt			Aden 4-6 P & O Co
6	Wyneric	3261	Niven	Antwerp	4-6	T M & Co
7	Sud	1605	Melisich	Trieste	9-6	A L & N Co
8	Lalpoora	3121	Kelsick	Zanzibar &c.	4-6	M M & Co
9	Barenfels	3575	Diedrichsen	Karachi	6-6	Glade & Co
10	Malta	3900	Daniel	London	13-6	P & O Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Tocque	London	11-6	P & O Co
14	Dumra	761	Williams	Karachi	4-8	M M & Co
15	Secundra	1675	Babb	Calcutta	10-6	M M & Co
16	Kerbela	1461	Brooks	P Gulf	7-6	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	James Brand s	Farrance	Batoum v Karachi
3	Provan s	Sheppard	Delagoa Bay May 18
	Gibraltar s	Knagg	Calcutta, May 22

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Canada Cape s	Symons	Dunkirk

The steamer Rance, Captain Corran, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Kerbella, entered for loading yesterday for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May	Names.	Tons.	From
31	Thorndale	1971	Pondicherry
31	Culna	1461	Moulmein
31	Asia	2331	Middlesboro
31	Albion	2273	Colombo
31	Warcongo	1599	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

May	Names.	Tons.	For]
31	Feronia	1960	Singapore
31	Taroba	3857	Rangoon

June	Names	Tons	Agents	From
1	Clan Chattan	2500	Loudon	
1	City of Athens	3275	London	
1	Apollo	2068	Hull	

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	From
26	Zillah	Calcutta
23	Straitsavis	Calcutta
30	Clan Fraser	Cocanada
31	Laogdale	Calcutta

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 1st instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay arrived in London on the morning of the 2nd instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 2nd instant, via Lamu and Mombasa.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N Company's steamer Gisela from Trieste left Karachi for Bombay on the 3rd instant afternoon and may be expected here on the 5th instant afternoon.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nera from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Friday the 3rd June at 1 a.m.

The Florio Rubattino Co's steamer Capri from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 3rd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—300 cwt wheat sweeping H Kanjee; 35 ba'es wool Ewart Latham and Co

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—200 cwt gum J Nurbhbhai; 100 cwt gum G Sajpal 25 bales yarn B Brady and Co

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—40 cwt condiments Owen and Kell; 10 ba'es hides P E Beyce and Sons; 100 cwt dryginger J M Rahimtoola; 63 cwt dryginger M Mahomed and Co; 11 cases cardamoms Bradbury Brady and Co; 50 cwt hides R Esmail

Peninsular s—9 1 2 cwt C N Means

FOR HULL.

Kilbrennan s—962 cwt myrabollams W Becher; 1 060 cwt wheat Rali Brothers

FOR ANTWERP.

Wyneric s—1001 cwt myrabollams P Jethabhoy

FOR DUNKIRK.

Euterpe s—2242 cwt poppyseed, 11445 cwt linseed Ralli Bros Djibouti s—190 bales cotton The Bombay Company; 2001 cwt poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 3030 cwt poppyseed Volkart Brothers

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—90 bales hemp Kiddie Reeve and Co; 1980 cwt linseed John Fechil; 1628 cwt linseed, 18625 cwt linseed, 1010 cwt poppyseed, and 6300 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers

FOR HAMBURG.

Barenfels s—100 cwt gum P Jethabhoy; 10 cwt zedaryrools Baner Krause; 112 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 226 bales cotton Glade and Co; 55 cwt myrabollams P Jethabhoy

FOR HAVRE.

Djibouti s—2091 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Sud s—125 cwt olibanum P Jethabhoy; 205 cwt olibanum H Virdhur 77 cwt olibanum S Danjee; 209 cwt gum J Nurban

FOR VENICE.

Sud s—300 bales cation Gaddum and Co

FOR ODESSA.

Sud s—601 cwt myrabollams P Jethabhoy

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Sud s 750 cwt teaseed, Ralli Brothers.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mails to Europe.)

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1904.

ARE AUSTRALIANS DECREASING?

WHETHER Australia has reason to be discontented with her progress in every direction, it is not for the inhabitants of another continent to say, but that she is disturbed and almost alarmed at the slow rate of increase in her population, an article in "Horlick's Magazine", which gives the Report of the Commission on the subject, makes plain. Mr. T. Coghlan, an expert statistician, has been busy on an annual compilation in which he follows the increase or decrease in the numbers of Australians. The returns of the census of 1901, far from bearing out the prophecy of Mr. Henry Heylin Hayter, a predecessor of Mr. Coghlan, as an Australian statist, who estimated that the inhabitants of Australia would number 5,678,029 in 1901, prove that the actual figures are 3,771,715, a deficit of nearly two millions. Mr. Hayter sanguinely thought that by 1951 the country would be able to point proudly to a population of 32,782,290, basing his calculations on the rate of increase during a certain number of previous years. He died before his estimate for 1901 was falsified. Mr. Coghlan was so convincing as to the contributory causes of the decrease that he succeeded in alarming the legislature into instituting a Commission of Inquiry. That there is a decline in the birth-rate seems certain, and it is still more certain that immigration to Australia has nearly ceased and also that Australians themselves emigrate freely, to other countries. The first depressing fact is set off by what ought to delight the statistician, if he is of a humanitarian turn of mind—a decrease in the death-rate—and surely it is something to feel that though two blades of grass are not made to grow wherever there was one before, the one in possession is going strong. There even still is a preponderance of births over deaths, though it is an ever diminishing one, and the decline was greatest during the last decade. France and Sweden are the only European countries that keep Australia now in countenance in her low birth-rate. Mr. Coghlan was determined to clear up the matter as far as possible, and persevered in his investigations until he felt convinced that fewer Australian women have children and also that they have fewer children than formerly. Some critics have found in the Report grounds for an attack on the secular system of State education ruling in Australia, on its neglect of Bible teaching and the consequent indifference of the people to obey some of the precepts inculcated therein. There are quite reasons enough for a slow increase in the population without attributing to Australians a deliberate contempt for the Old Testament family ideal, and these reasons are to be sought in the conditions that have reigned in the greater part of inhabited Australia during the ten years that fortunately ended with 1902.

On March the 4th, the Report of the Commission appeared, showing the conclusions arrived at after forty sittings, at which nearly a hundred witnesses were examined. The Commissioners decided that "personal interests and ambition, a high standard of ease, comfort and luxury" are the essential aims of life, and as these are found to be unattainable where families expand as nature intended, citizens neglect "their true duty to themselves, to their fellow-countrymen, and to posterity," with the consequence that the birth-rate decreases. There were, of course, other causes blamed for this decrease, heavy infant mortality and congestion of the population of cities. The Report offers suggestions for the reduction of these dangers, while admitting that the town or mine worker enjoys privileges that his pastoral or agricultural brother does not, and that he naturally crowds to where short hours, high wages, and old age pensions give him better prospects. It will be very difficult to induce him to exchange these against the uncertainty of work in the country, where competition is keen for such employment as exists and where the industries are often seriously restricted by droughts. It will be difficult for a legislature bent on rapid increase of a healthy population to keep men out of the cities, nor will it be any easier to prove to the people that immigration is for the benefit of the country generally, where even the present population find it increasingly difficult to get constant work. The labour organisations will be against opening the door to outsiders who must tend to lower the rate of weges and so to speak take the bread out of the mouths of the colonials themselves. The question of the peopling of the land is shown to be a very complicated one by the writer in "Horlick's Magazine". There are huge areas still unoccupied in Australia, but the most desirable portions, near sea-ports and suitable for settlement are the property of companies, private individuals and far-seeing owners who certainly will not sell under a price that competition will drive up. They form fine pasture lands meanwhile, maintaining, as this writer says, hundreds when they might easily keep thousands. The State Governments would gladly resume possession of these tracts, were they rich enough. There are then, the lands far from rail and road, and unfortunately from river too, which being at the mercy of most uncertain climatic conditions, do not offer any special attractions to the settler. His taking up a farm there would mean that he must pay heavy freight—though the railways do their patriotic best to keep rates low—to bring his produce to market over perhaps hundreds of miles. The rainfall which is to help him to grow his crops is more often than not inadequate, and is always uncertain. The river that would float his produce down does not exist. Who then will go "out-back" for the sake of the general health of the race, if it mean a heavier burden on his own anxious mind and harder work for his hands?

Western Australia, with its gold fields, and therefore ready-made markets for its rich agricultural produce, cannot complain of being sparsely peopled. But in other parts, not so rich, a ten-years' cycle of dry years not alone reduced the resources of the people inhabiting it, but so disheartened them that many sought better conditions in other countries. We can form some idea of the effects of this drought by the fact that the sheep that numbered 109,000,000 in 1891 were reduced by half and other live stock in the same proportion. The wheat crop that in 1903 totalled up to 76 million bushels, in 1901—one of the lean years—yielded only 38 million bushels, and in the next year sank to 12,860,000. Such calamitous seasons must have a deterrent effect on the growth of the population, in setting back its prosperity, and if the decline in the birth rate be examined it will be found to coincide with the period of drought. That bad cycle seems to be past for the present, and though Australian experience has hitherto shown that years of drought recur infallibly, if at uncertain intervals, yet the colonial is practical as well as sanguine and he will make the most of the good time that follows the bad and put forth his recuperative strength. Old pastures that had been abandoned are being re-stocked, and there is some sort of a movement for encouraging the immigration of Europeans. In order that the newcomers should not flock to the cities, it is recommended that the land resumption policy of New Zealand should be adopted. This would put it in the power of the State Governments to offer attractions to emigrants in farms on which to settle with hope of prosperous work. Mr. Watson in his recent discourse on the Federal Position dwelt on the fact that on the development of the land and the provision of water to the present parched areas rested the question of whether room could be found for the immense increase of population which could be brought about in a reasonable time. If the Prime Minister of the Federal Government is convinced of the necessity for these two measures, and if he works in that direction, Mr. Coghlan may begin to take a more cheerful view of the population question in Australia. The fate of that fine Federation need not be that of the Deserted Village, nor need its men decay while they accumulate wealth.

THE GERMAN STEEL INDUSTRY.

THE year 1903 was a happy one for German industrial enterprises. Following a long period of depression, there was a revival in all departments of industry and the steel trades which have suffered severely in past years, are sharing in the general improvement. A report, which has recently been issued, gives conclusive proof that, though many difficulties still beset the steel producer and manufacturer, he has every reason to congratulate himself upon the present tendency of affairs, and that German steel is a more dangerous menace to Sh ffield, Glasgow, and Birmingham than ever it has been before. Within recent years, the Germans have enormously improved their methods of production. Steel plants have been put down upon the lines of the up-to-date American factory, and the consequence is that German producers have greatly reduced the cost of production. The cartels have orgnise1 and systematised the attack upon the world's market, and the German Steel Syndicate specially has done much to bring the export trade within the grasp of the producer upon profitable lines. Another factor in the general outlook is the Coal Syndicate which has now been assured a continued existence for another twelve years. Great difficulties have surrounded the formation of these combinations. Naturally enough in such a complicated conglomeration of diverse units as have made up the organisation as it exists now, there were many conflicting interests. Smaller organisations of various branches of the trade have existed for a long time; and these cartels have long instituted a buying and selling basis for their own productions. But opposition having been done away with, and the big Syndicate having been assured a succesful career the German producer is enabled to deliver an attack upon the British or American consuming market which the manufacturers of neither country can afford to despise. The report we have alluded to speaks anxiously of the development of British Fiscal Policy. That naturally will have considerable bearing upon the operations of the German cartel, but in the meantime the outlook seems rosy for German steel. The number of unemployed is all the time steadily decreasing, and during parts of 1903 the factories must have had more work than has been experienced for many years; for the roll of the unemployed was smaller than has been known except at times of complete prosperity. This is a point upon which the labouring classes as well as the big Syndicate, which owes its birth to the enterprise of the steel produ ers, may well congratulate themselves. It is only necessary, in concluding a reference to this subject, to say that though a combination of British makers appears to be impossible, the steel manufacturers of Great Britain are well armed amongst themselves to meet even such an organised attack as this, and after the lessons which they have learned during recent years, they are extremely unlikely to be caught napping.

THE PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.

A LITTLE book which has been compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Duke I. M. S., upon the subject of the prevention of cholera should do a great deal to allay the anxiety, which always exists in this country in respect of the dread disease of cholera, and which sometimes amounts to a panic when cholera is prevalent. Cholera differs from plague in that the life history of the bacillus which produces it is fairly well known and understood by the bacteriologist. Lieutenant-Colonel Duke is able to state, with certainty almost, that the cholera microbe only lives and reproduces in water. Therefore if the water supply—and in this case the term includes water for all purposes—be pure, there need be no fear that any locality will be subjected to a visitation of the disease. If the disease be eliminated from the water supply its progress will at once be stopped. In this fact lies the gist of Lieutenant-Colonel Duke's advice. The cholera bacillus fortunately is very easily killed. It dies at once if subjected to the reaction of acids, a strong oxidising agent such as permanganate of potash or carbonic acid to ensure safety in drinking water. Then it is only necessary to treat it with a few drops of dilute sulphuric acid, or with sufficient permanganate for the time being to colour the fluid. Again it is safe to drink aerated water on account of the carbonic acid gas which it contains provided that the liquid be not consumed too soon after it has been bottled. Lieutenant-Colonel Duke suggests the periodical disinfection of wells by means of the red permanganate. He points out that, as it is a purely mineral substance, the natives whatever their caste prejudices might be ought to be persuaded that there could not possibly be any objection to its use, granting that the substance were not placed in their water by such as might themselves create an objection. Moreover the use of permanganate ought not to be regarded by the natives in the light of a medicine, and thus another objection would be avoided. The writer of this useful little pamphlet concludes by an allusion to the use of the cholera belt. He says:—"The cholera belt so called will have no influence in warding off this disease. It is, no doubt, of use in preventing a chill to the liver or the abdominal organs, at night under a punkha, though a shawl lightly thrown across the abdomen is better. The persistent use of a thick belt or "kummerband" is injurious, it acts like a poultice and weakens the abdominal organs. Instead of checking diarrhœa, it seems to increase the action of the bowels. This is the result of my own personal experience as well as that of others." This is a rather surprising statement, but upon reflection it is fraught with true logic, and it is a fact that should be borne in mind by those who are in the habit of incommoding themselves by the use of a thick belt during such weather as is experienced in India at the present season.

THE SEASON REPORTS.

SHOWERS of rain have again been general all over the Presidency of Bombay, and seasonable operations are rapidly proceeding. Practically no alteration in the general situation is to be observed. Locusts are doing damage in the Konkan and southern portions of the Presidency, although fortunately their ravages are not so serious as in the earlier part of the season. However, agriculturists are still terribly incommoded by the pests. In Sind the preparations for the next crop are still going on. Kharif is being sown in Larkhana, and rice in the Upper Sind Frontier district. The standing wheat crops are in very good condition. Only one small shower of rain is reported from Gujarat, this having been received in Ahmedabad. Cotton picking continues in Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Surat, although in the latter district it is nearly completed. The cotton crop is in good condition. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation has been taken in hand, and in Surat sugar cane is being irrigated. In the Konkan districts very little rain has fallen, except at Khandesh, where some heavy showers have been received. The burning of rab materials still proceeds, and the kharif crops is being sown in Ratnagiri. The cultivators of Khandesh have not advanced their operations so far; but preparations for sowing have practically been completed. In the Deccan rain has fallen generally, though as a rule the showers have been extremely light. Locusts are lingering in all districts but the damage reported this week is only slight and does not seem to have extended beyond the garden crops and fruit trees. In other parts of the Presidency the situation is practically unaltered. Summer rice is being harvested in Belgaum, and in parts of one taluka of that district where the rice seedlings have been destroyed by locusts the rice crop is being re-sown. Rice is also being sown in Dharwar. Everywhere in the Presidency there is a sufficiency of fodder and water, and agricultural stock is in good condition. The prices of food grains with few exceptions remain stationary.

HOSPITAL NURSING IN BOMBAY.

DURING the last two or three years considerable efforts have been made to place the nursing at the various hospitals in the city on an assured financial basis. A great deal has been done by Government and the public towards this end, but the matter is one that needs to be kept constantly in view. Last year an association was formed to provide and maintain the Nursing Staff at the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, and the first annual report of this body has just been issued. It shows that nursing is required in the hospital for a hundred beds, and, as is well known, the present staff is insufficient for the work. The present annual expenditure on this portion of the hospital establishment amounts to Rs. 4,610, but to provide the staff which is considered the minimum for reasonable efficiency, an annual cost of Rs. 9,000 will have to be incurred. The hospital annually treats 2,689 in-patients and 12,293 out-patients. The Nursing Association naturally look to the public to assist them in providing adequate nursing for the in-patients. They should also receive much more help from the Municipality than an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 which is conditional on savings in the amount of the municipal grant for hospital maintenance. The Railway authorities do not contribute to the Nursing Fund of the G. T. Hospital, and as a number of patients from the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways receive treatment there, it should only be necessary for the facts to be mentioned to secure a recognition of the claims of this Institution in common with those of other hospitals.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Chusan is expected to arrive in Bombay from China at 4 p. m. on Monday next.

THE daily postal service has now been re established between Gyantse, and the Kang Ma-Shourug road is open.

THE Railway returns for the past financial year are the best yet recorded, and show how profitable an undertaking the lines are to Government.

AMONG the locomotives under order by the East Indian Railway are some of a more powerful type than any that have yet been used for passenger traffic.

WITH regard to the quickening up of trains on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, we understand that for the present the only change made will be that the run both ways between Calcutta and Bombay will be accelerated by two hours.

THE troops to be detained in Somaliland will probably remain there until the autumn, by which time it should be apparent whether a permanent garrison of any strength in and about Berbera is required. Colonel Swayne will probably be able four months' hence to say if the Mullah is really a dangerous factor in Somaliland politics.

THE weather in Assam and Eastern Bengal continues to be stormy, the Cachar district reporting that the outturn of tea is poor and behind that of 1903 owing to hail and low temperature. The Sylhet district also reports heavy rain and that the general prospect of crops are not good owing to the unusually wet season. In the Sibsagar district the prospects of tea are not good owing to the weather being too cold and wet. The Chittagong district has also had unusually heavy rain and appearances point to the early advent of the monsoon.

THE "East Rand Express" says that if the present rate of inter-marriage between Briton and Boer is kept up, within 20 years the two races will be so welded together as to be indistinguishable. This alludes to those who are born in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. In the rural districts the speech is likely to be bi-lingual, and if there are still two parties, they will not be Briton and Boer, but South African and Newcomer.

THE possibilities of the motor-boat as a means of touring and of exploring new waters and new countries are boundless. Doubtless the time is close at hand when motor-boat parties will go up the Nile. To explore the canal ways of Holland would form a glorious summer's holiday, to say nothing of the Norwegian fiords, the Italian lakes and the magnificent waterways of Canada. There are thousands of miles of European inland waters which remain practically unexplored. And the motor-boat affords the easy, open sesame to lovely and picturesque lake and river scenery in every part of the civilized, and uncivilized world.—"Motoring Illustrated."

IN the neighbourhood of Jaffa, agriculturists are beginning to appreciate and use modern machinery in tillage. But their progress in this direction is still every slow and their orders in ploughs and European machinery are inconsiderable. One thing they have learned, that a more rapid system of watering their orange gardens is not only desirable but profitable, and the proprietors are replacing the former primitive methods by modern ones. Petroleum engines are established in many orange-gardens. They do the work better, more conveniently and above all cheaper. Half of these motors come from England, the rest from Germany. An Austrian Consular report says that the English gas-motors are cheapest, but the German are of better quality.

THE rush of London tea firms to open houses in Colombo continues, says the "Times of Ceylon" and is the surest sign that the monopoly of London has gone by for ever. Scarcely a day passes that local tea circles are not agitated over some report that some London firm or another is sending out representatives. "On the 24th instant we announced that two well-known firms were opening branches in Colombo. And those who are not represented here are bound to come in sooner or later, for they cannot afford to a fate some may get shoved under, which is clearly names of such tea firms fear, and rightly so. The and Hough and Colonial are freely mentioned as being on the point of coming to the Colombo market while that the rumour has obtained currency that prominent

UROPATKIN MOVES.

TOWARDS PORT ARTHUR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Reuter wires from the Russian head-quarters at Mukden that it is understood General Kuropatkin is ready to take the offensive on an important scale.

It is announced at St. Petersburg that the Russian losses at Kinchau were 800 killed and wounded.

LONDON JUNE, 3.

It is stated at Niuchwang that general Stakelberg with 12,000 troops is moving from Kaiping in the direction of Wafangtien and that another brigade is following.

There is daily skirmishing at Wafangtien.

Sixty Russian wounded have arrived at Tachichao.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Tokio that reports have been received of a sharp skirmish, nine miles to the North of Pulantien on Monday in which the Japanese lost 63 men. The Russians retreated northwards.

This in conjunction with the Niuchwang news is taken to indicate that Kuropatkin is under intense pressure from home to rescue Port Arthur and is resolved to incur the grave risk of moving southward into the Peninsula.

Refugees from Port Arthur say that the garrison have five months' foodstuffs and are on half rations. Five damaged warships are moored at the quays completely dismantled.

Telegrams dated Colombo June 3rd, state :—

The Russians are reported to be practically imprisoned at Tsengchi.

The Tartar General at Mukden and other Chinese officials state that numbers of Russian fugitives from Kiuliencheng are wandering about in the neighbourhood of Tatungkau, south of Antung, and it is feared they will fall a prey to the Chunghuses.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the War Office has issued orders for the mobilisation of the 4th Siberian Army Corps.

Eighty battalions of infantry, 36 squadrons of cavalry, and 278 cannons are being despatched to the Far East from Russia.

All the steamers composing the Russian Volunteer fleet are loading coal at the Black Sea ports.

Japanese naval officers severely criticise the carelessness on the part of the Russians in laying mines. They have been so put down as to exhibit no thought for the ultimate interests of commerce.

The ports of Chinanfu, Weihsin and Choutsan, in the Shantung province, have been opened to foreign trade.

A SKOBELEFF LEGEND.

General Skobeleff still lives as a fantastic legendary hero, a sort of Barbarossa or King Arthur, in the minds of the inconceivably ignorant Russian masses. A Russian chronicler tells the latest popular legend of Skobeleff, which is almost grandiose in its jumbling of things. Skobeleff was, it seems, a hothead always wanting to fight at inconvenient seasons. "He came to find our Little Father the Tsar and said to him : Lord let me go and make war against the Germans. No, General replied the Little Father, I will not allow you to fight the Germans, because they are our good neighbours. Mikhail Dmitrich did not let himself be discouraged. He kept quiet for a few years and then came again to find our Little Father the Tsar. Let me Lord go to make war against the English, The Tsar refused a second time and said to him I cannot let you make war against the Englishman, because he is our richest and cleverest merchant. Skobeleff goes home sulking but returns a third time to find the Tsar and say to him : I come to ask of you, Lord, permission to go and fight the Turks. Then the Tsar grew red with anger, and had Skobeleff shut up in the Tower of Soukharevo at Moscow. You shall stay in this tower he said until you have thoroughly learned to speak Japanese. That day will only come when I give orders for war with Japan." That day has come and the legend concludes by expressing the hope that the Skobeleff whom the Tsar has set at liberty will not leave a single Jap alive. Nothing, remarks a contemporary could better illustrate the tragic ignorance of the Russian people, so much more dense than anything to be found in Japan.

THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN IN PARIS.

UNAIDED BY THE JEWS.

With reference to the new Russian loan, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette," surprise is expressed in responsible financial quarters that the scrip was not for 10,000 and 20,000f., instead of 500f. That would have kept the bonds in the hands of the banks and large holders of capital, and would have prevented the throwing of packets of the old four per cents on the market, which is now the daily feature. The loan was anticipated in an amusing way. Last week's despatches from St. Petersburg appeared in the papers announcing that the Russian Government, in a fit of compassion for their Jewish subjects, had enlarged the territories in which they might reside and do business. This was held by the well-informed to be the precursor of a loan, and an obvious bait to the Jewish banking community. It is said here that Messrs. Rothschild have taken deep offence at the recent decision of the Russian State Council that they were not competent, by reason of their faith, to hold certain oil fields in Caucasia—a decision rendered all the more ridiculous by the fact that the lands were ultimately allotted to a company at the head of which is a German Jew. The celebrated financiers are not the agents of the new loan at which, it is alleged, they are looking askance. Of course, they will continue to pay the coupons of the older issues as the former representatives of the Russian Government.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

No Conscription.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Mr. Arnold Forster in reply to a question in the House of Commons said that the Government did not intend to make any proposal in favour of conscription.

THE TANGIER TROUBLE.

The Italian cruiser Dogali has arrived at Tangier.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay mails of 21st ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 2nd instant.

THE GRAND PRIX.

St. Amant has been scratched for the Grand Prix.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

DR. ASUTOSH MUKHARJI APPOINTED PUISNE JUDGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

The appointment of Dr. Asutosh Mukharji to officiate upon the High Court bench is gazetted.

CRICKET IN SIMLA.

The Cricket match, Simla vs Aligarh College, ended to-day in a win for the boys by eight wickets. Simla completed their second innings for 140 runs. Seabrook making 38, Alexander 27, Robinson 15, Hargrave 23, not out.

Aligarh then went in and made 111 runs for two wickets, Abid making 66, not out, and Ahmed 29, not out.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LORD CURZON AT HOME.

The "Standard's" Eulogy.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The "Standard" in a leading article reviews Lord Curzon's administration in most laudatory terms, and says that the City Corporation has interpreted aright the feeling of the whole nation whether in India or Great Britain.

Every competent authority, it says, is prepared to agree that aiming at a noble end, Lord Curzon always approached it by the safest and most considerate means. He has the faults of strong natures but has displayed throughout admirable qualities not invariably found in connection with intellectual superiority.

THE COTTON TRADE.

Spinners and Short Time.

THE MOVEMENT COLLAPSING.

The cotton trade is threatened with a fresh crisis. One Company at Oldham has resumed full time and twenty mills in the district have threatened to follow, if it continues.

An emergency committee of Master Spinners has met to consider the position.

SIMLA SECRETARIAT BUILDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

Now that the new Government of India Secretariat buildings here are practically complete, Major Cheaney, the Executive Engineer, who has been in charge of the work, has proceeded on six weeks' leave, Major MacLagan R. E. officiating.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

The Viceroy and Lady Ampthill are giving a series of weekly dinner parties and dances here this season. The next is on 9th instant when some ninety guests will be present. A State ball takes place in the Viceregal Lodge on the 27th.

THE CROP PROSPECTS.

To-day's crop telegrams show little material change in the agricultural situation which continues almost uniformly favourable throughout India. The North-West Frontier Province reports that the outturn of the spring harvest is much above the average. Delhi and Nagpur are almost alone in complaining of scarcity of fodder. Some damage, has been done in the United Provinces by hail and in parts of Bengal by unseasonable rain. This does not appear to be very extensive.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

The number of plague deaths in India fell by 8,000 last week, the Punjab reporting a reduction from 24,000 to 18,000, the United Provinces from 1,000 to 600, and the Bombay Presidency from 1,000 to 800, Aden is now clear.

MADRAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

THE POSSIBILITY OF WATER POWER.

BANGALORE, JUNE 3.

The Government of Madras have applied, or are about to apply, to the Mysore Durbar for the loan of the services of Major Joly De Lotbiniere, R.E., for a few months in connection with the utilization of Periyar power for industrial purposes. The idea mainly is to examine the possibility of conducting electrical power from the Periyar dam to Madras City for lighting purposes, the distance being over 300 miles, but there are 126 miles of road in Madras to be lit.

THE BANGALORE SEASON.

THE RACING ENTRIES.

The first entries for the Bangalore races beginning on July 9 which closed yesterday, are phenomenally good. For the first day there are seven for the High-ground Plate, six for the MacIntire Plate, six for the Pony Trials, nine for the Horse Trials and seven each for the Paddock and Arab Plates. For July 12th, there are two entries for the Cloister Cup, four for the Leonidas Purse, eight for the Eastern Plate, twelve for the Horse Scurry, eighteen for the Maharajah's Cup, and two for the Hebbal Plate. The entries for July 14th are eight for the Steward's Purse, six for the Cambridgeshire, twelve for the All Horse Handicap, six for the Excelsior Plate, twenty for the July Plate, ten for the Desert Handicap, and seven for the Jelandur Purse. The leading stables represented are Mr. Allen Apcar's, the Sultan of Johore's, the Hon. Mr. Thalluson's, Chowdhury's, Aga Shah's, Rajah Venugopal, Colonel Desaraj Urs, and the Rajahof Pittarpore.

The first entries for the Mysore races opening on the 25th of this month are also exceptionally good.

The dates of the Mysore Polo Tournament are June 24th, 26th, 27th, 29th, and of the Bangalore Polo Tournament July 13th, 15th, 18th and 20th.

A Bangalore Horse Show is also being organised for July 21st, 22nd, and 23rd and a cricket week from July 25th to 30th, so that a great season is before the station.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr C R Wilson, Director of Records, has one year's leave.

Assistant Surgeon Gopal Chunder Chatterjee is appointed Honorary Assistant Surgeon on the Viceroy's personal staff.

A pilgrimage from Mysore to the coming festival at Chidambaram in South Arcot, is prohibited in consequence of plague.

Captain H. D. Peile, I. M. S. is posted to the Jail Department of the Central Provinces.

Major E. Waller, Cantonment Magistrate, St, Thomas Mount is transferred to the Punjab.

Mr. G. W. Shaw officiates as Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma, vice Mr. Adamson on deputation.

The Revd. T Cole, Chaptain of Darjiling, is reposted to military employ.

Major W. J. Bythell is gazetted Offg. Surveyor-General vice Major Fleming on leave.

Mr. R. B. Woods is confirmed Chief Superintendent of the office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, vice Mr. Bailey retired.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Sclaters' appointment as quarter-master-General with the local rank of Major-General vice Sir James Wolfe-Murray is gazetted.

Messrs. F. Croley and W. Talbon are appointed Second-Lieutenants in the Cavalry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of officers.

Indian Army Majors W. H. Stewart and G. Unwin are promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonels and Lieutenant Garrett to Captain.

Lieutenant-Colonel K R Kirtikar, I M S, and Lieutenant Colonel C M Fitzgerald I A and also Sub-Conductor C J Smith, Public Works, are permitted to retire.

Northern Bengal MountedRifles—Lieutenant J H Garrett to be Captain.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Rifles—Lieutenants Keatinge and White to be Captains.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer T F Ellis has six months' extension of leave.

Chief Engineer Andrews and Engineer Pickard are gazetted a step in promotion.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. G. Lorimer has been placed on special duty here for a year in connection with the Foreign Department.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

TREATMENT OF TIBETAN WOUNDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

The Raja of Chamba has offered to give 20 hill ponies for service with the mounted infantry of the Thibet Mission.

R. E. Alston, Boyal Fusiliers, died at Chumbi this morning from pneumonia.

CHUMBI (TIBET), JUNE 2.

Two companies of Royal Fusiliers arrived here to-day. Two more are due to-morrow, and two sections, with four guns, of British Mountain Battery are expected on the 4th.

Of the 168 wounded Tibetans sent into hospital at Tuna after the Hot Springs and Red Idol Gorge engagements, 148 have been discharged cured and 20 died. The hospital has now ceased to exist.

The Tibetans showed extraordinary stamina and stoicism and were very cheerful. One who lost both legs remarked : "In my next battle I must be a hero for I cannot run away."

Some of the wounded were terribly mutilated by the shell-fire. Two, who were shot through the brain and two through the lungs, survived the operation. One man had seven bullets, causing nineteen wounds. Many of the wounded rode in 50 or 60 miles on yaks.

For ten days Lieut. Davys, who was in sole charge, was operating nearly all day.

This is the first time any surgery on modern lines has been done in Tibet. The hospital was an abandoned Tibetan dwelling-house, the operating theatre consisting of empty cowsheds outside.

The Tibetans evidently were impressed by our humanity and seemed to regard Lieut. Davys as some incarnation of Buddha. Every care was shown to the wounded, who were sent to their homes on hired yaks.

A VARD OF MEDALS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

Volunteer long service medals are gazetted to the following men :—

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers :—Petty Officer Hough Seaman and Elson.

Calcutta Light Horse Trooper Paterson.

Gorakhpur Squadron U. P. Light Horse—Quartermaster Sergeant Howard.

Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles :—Sergeant Litchfield

Simla Volunteers :—Sergeant Blewith and volunteer Carnabe.

First Calcutta Volunteers—Captain Tuck, Lance Sergeant Swaine and Corporal Wordsworth.

Bangalore Rifles.—Corporal Cooke.

East Indian Railway Volunteers.—Lance-Sergeant Dich and volunteers Burge, Rundlett and Taylor.

Allahabad Volunteers—Captain Minahan.

Lucknow Volunteers—Quartermaster Sergeant Payne and Sergeant Farrell.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers—Sergeant Cummins.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles—Major Butterworth and volunteer Smart.

Rangoon Volunteers—Quarter-master Sergeant Dattaides.

Burma Railway Volunteers.—Sergeants Lyttons and Ryan and volunteer Theodore.

Bengal and North Western Railway Volunteers—Sergeant Augustine, Corporal Levesay and volunteer Brooks.

North Western Railway Volunteers—Lance-Sergeant Isaacs ; Corporal Beck and volunteers Brittain, Brown, Gibbons, Crocks and Faces, while the appearance of the shop windows, in the West-end, at any rate makes the very notion of the much-talked-of "depression in trade" seem quite an absurd supposition. Of the seething masses of poverty-stricken workers—who sit somewhere on the shady side—that might otherwise spoil the gorgeous tableau achieved by "unearned increment" we catch no glimpse, and, as it stands, it is certainly an imposing picture. Moreover, there is a promise already of summer in the exquisite and dainty novelties that must tempt many a women to invest, even if a little before the time, in lighter summer clothing. The sunshades alone are really works of art to say nothing of the beautiful gowns they are intended to match. Some of the most up-to-date at a well-known West-end house are in delicate shades of pink or green covered with ecru lace or embroidered net, and the newest are dome-shaped rather than flat at the top, whilst many are heavily trimmed with gathered chiffon and lace insertion. The handles are very long and finished off half-way up with a knot of coloured ribbon, infinitely more graceful than the insignificant stumps we carried a year or so back.

Not a detail of our dress to-day is neglected. Belts, for instance, are becoming a more and more important feature of our toilette since the introduction of "band-bodices," and quite bright-coloured ones are worn with neutral-tinted dresses; some are richly ornamented with gilt and large stones, and become a costly addition to one's gown. There is every reason to believe that the vogue of using jewels on gowns will increase in favour with those who can afford the fashion. One of the latest models, for example, in white silk blouses has a transparent yoke of lace which is worked with turquoise beads. And it is no longer "bad form" to wear the contents of one's jewel-case judging from the enormous amount of jewellery one sees worn "en grande tenue," and even with afternoon toilettes. Millinery is more distracting if varied than ever; some of the newest models immensely becoming to faces no longer quite young—are of black chip with lace veils hanging over the brim shading the face, with a garniture of brilliant-hued flowers as a relief. A fashionable torpedo-shape —so up-to-date have we become in our tastes—is of mouse-coloured straw, with petunia velvet rolled round the brim, and finished off by a cluster of petunia coloured roses on the flat crown. Another Paris model was of pastel green folded chiffon with tiny Gloire-de-Dijon roses against the hair.

Realising, no doubt, that it would naturally be the wish of loyal Englishwomen to follow closely her good example, the Princess of Wales has for some years past made a great point of wearing dress fabrics, laces, and embroideries of British manufacture; and it is pleasant to know, in connection with her visit this week to Bradford, that she selected some little time ago, for her own use, three dress-lengths of material manufactured by Messrs. Priestly. Three of these were of a material known as Estrella, a mixture of silk and wool, very fine and soft, and closely resembling crepe de chine appearance. These fabrics where dyed in a very delicate shade of mauve. The other two dress lengths chosen by her Royal Highness were of the same manufacturers' Panneau cloth a very smooth fabric, with a surface almost like suede in appearance. One of these cloths was dyed in the same shade of mauve as the silk and wool Estrella, a colour which appears to be a great favourite with the Princess, while the other was of a very delicate shade of grey. Since these fabrics are in every respect quite as fine in texture and as dainty in colouring as any of the productions of foreign looms, it seems strange that Englishwomen should, not show a keener interest than they do in the welfare of their own country, and should not take an active part in the encouragement of home industries. It should surely be quite a simple matter to insist that their dressmakers should use only British-made dress fabrics, and when they are making their own purchases at the shop to inquire whether the dress materials, the laces, and the silks have been produced in the United Kingdom. British manufacturers have proved beyond a doubt the beauty and excellence of their productions, and now that so good an example has been set by the Princess of Wales, let us hope that English women, as a race, will not be slow to take the hint which has been so plainly given to them. Quite apart from the question of dress materials, too, there are the fine laces to be considered that come from Honiton and from various parts of Buckinghamshire, to say nothing of the beautiful Irish laces of all descriptions. Many of the last-mentioned, curiously enough, including some of the most elaborate kinds of Irish point, find a more ready market among the Paris modistes than among the English dressmakers. Those who are specially interested in the Irish industries, however, are hoping great things from the visit of the King and Queen : and it seems now to be a foregone conclusion that Irish laces and Irish poplins will very be much worn this season, while there is an ever-increasing demand for hand embroidered blouses and dresses in Irish linen, all of which are enjoying quite a remarkable share of Fashion's favours at the moment.

As a satisfactory sign of the growing interest taken in fabrics of British manufacture, it is worth recording that the four smart frocks, which are now being shown in the Cartwright Memorial Exhibition at Bradford, by Messrs. Paquin, of 39, Dover-street, Mayfair, are all carried out in materials manufactured in Bradford. As these gowns represent the very latest modes, a short description of them will, perhaps, be of interest to our readers. It will be noticed that in every instance the millinery is arranged in colours to match the gowns. A walking dress of brown check alpaca has a very graceful skirt, gathered on the hips, and then falling in straight folds to the feet, without any kind of trimming. The coat, which is made with a short basque, has open fronts, held together with gold link buttons, and a collar of tomato velvet. Soft frills of embroidered lawn finish the elbow sleeves. Brown velvet trims the hat, which is of biscuit-coloured straw, with shaded parrots under the brim, where the shape is turned up on one side. Next comes an afternoon or visiting gown of blue figured alpaca, trimmed with blue fancy braid. The bodice has a yoke of braid on the shoulders, and a little vest of Mechlin lace, bordered with pale pink and pale green embroidery. The hat in this case is a large shape, in blue Manilla straw, trimmed in a very original way with ruches of blue tulle, green leaves and small blue roses. A new kind of serge material in a mixture of silk and wool and in a soft shade of leaf-green is used for the third gown of the group. The skirt of this frock is simply pleated, while the bodice is arranged with chestnut brown taffetas and ivory white mousseline de soie, and a trimming of lace and narrow silk braid. A very pretty waistbelt gives a smart finishing touch to this bodice. It is of very soft white leather, striped in the centre with green. The hat which completes the picture is of green straw, lined underneath with white straw and trimmed with long ostrich feathers. Last, but by no means least, there comes a coat of biscuit coloured alpaca, with a waistcoat in cloth of gold, trimmed with an elaborate embroidery, in a mixture of biscuit colour and old rose, and fastened with buttons in paste and gold. A very pretty hat goes with this coat, made in white Yedda straw, and trimmed with an old rose quill and a scarf of brown silk muslin.

The return of the King and Queen from their Irish visit gave the final fillip to the activities of the London season, and probably a good many people are already growing weary in the struggle to fulfil double as many engagements as the day will permit. The Royal home-coming, however, was rather a popular than a fashionable event, as was testified by the crowds of working men and women that lined the route. Queen Alexandra looked herself smiling and wonderfully fresh after her long journey, in her dark green travelling suit, which was much enlivened by floral adornment, for she not only had a cluster of violets in her toque and a large bunch of lilies of the valley in her dress, but carried a bouquet of her favourite pink carnations as well. Royalty, in fact, works as hard as the rest of the world just now, and must find "the daily round, the common task" of its never ending social functions a weariness of body and mind alike. The Prince of Wales, the Princess Christian, and the Duchess of Connaught and Starthearn have all given their special patronage to the "Annual United Sale of Work" in connection with the Society for Promoting Female Welfare, which is to take place at the Albert Hall on May the 18th and 19th. No less than twenty-seven industrial and benevolent institutions will be represented by the stalls where no raffles, lotteries or auctions are permitted.

Among the institutions which take part in the function are the Mary Wardell Convalescent Home for Scarlet Fever, the Factory Helpers' Union, the Young Women's Christian Association Home of Rest, the Paddington Home for Deaf and Dumb Children, the Irish Ladies' Work Society, and the Friends of Armenia, over whose stall will preside Lady Frederick Cavendish who has done so much to aid the women and children in the Purple East. What an ever-menacing problem that same Purple East has become these last weeks. The manifesto just lately issued by friends of Macedonia, and signed by Mrs Brailsford, Mrs. King-Lewis, and Lady Thompson as representing the women experts in this now acute question, voices only too clearly the fear that is stirring all thinking people at this crisis. Perhaps only women after all can realise the unspeakable horror of the situation for their helpless and defenceless Macedonian sisters who are awaiting the long talked of projects of reform. The indifference and supineness with which the prospect of another rising in the Balkans is faced by too many people in England is in startling contrast with the almost feverish eagerness felt in the hideous tragedy being enacted in the Far East. Yet that we may not stop, and the one that threatens in the Near East may be arrested by vigorous measures ere the worst happen.

High finance is now engaging the attention of the American women as well as of the American men, writes a New York correspondent, and before long Miss Pierpont Morgan may expect a feminine rival in the art of juggling with millions. The other day a case in the law courts brought to light Miss Katherine Harrison, who conducts negotiations for the Standard Oil Company involving millions a year and who has made a fortune in speculations for herself. Another law suit has now revealed Miss Mae Catherine Wood, as the promoter and managing director of the Red Dragon Seltzer Company, which has a capital of £200,000. Miss Wood, a pretty brunette, not yet thirty years of age, came from Omaha several years ago, and obtained a post in the Government service as an expert stenographer. She worked at various posts in New York at a salary of £300 a year, and out of her saving made several lucky speculations. It was she who caused the investigations to be made which brought to light last year the famous Federal Post Office scandals. After this she did not care to keep on her position in the Government's employment, and devoted herself to business instead. She undertook the formation of the Red Dragon Co, in which were consolidated several small seltzer water companies. She had wealthy friends in Congress and found no difficulty in capitalising her company at £200,000. The company is going ahead very successfully.

Medical officers of health have been investigating the danger of disease which is spread by domestic pets. This danger they regard as very serious and an active campaign in the near future is regarded as a pressing necessity. "Cases of disease where the infection has been spread by animals are far more numerous than is generally supposed" a medical officer of health said the other day. "This is the case more especially in congested areas. Where you find over crowding of human beings you will find cats, dogs, poultry and pigeons in the greatest numbers. Had a doctor in a poor neighbourhood the time to trace the origin of his cases of infectious disease, he would probably obtain some startling results. I do not like to suggest that the dwellers in our great cities should be compelled by law to get rid of their pets, although such a course would be for the public benefit. But I do advocate a rigorous supervision afterwards. Strictly enforced proclivity for wandering they should be destroyed and no cat or dog should be allowed to remain in a house where there is a case of contagious disease much less to enter a sick room. In such cases in crowded districts domestic animals become a serious menace not only to the members of the family but also to the whole neighbourhood." Another medical officer says that pigeons and fowls suffer from a form of diphtheria, and are infested with fleas. He further shows that the cats of the neighbourhood congregate wherever there is a pigeon-cote or fowl-run. From this he deduces that cats bring the infected fleas from the birds into the houses, and thus spread the disease. An experiment with a cat showed that in four nights it deposited 36 fleas' eggs on the spot where it lay in the house. Then Dr. Martin proceeds to show how children are especially liable to contract diphtheria in this way. Under one year of age the child is nearly always in the arms or the cradle ; from one to two it is crawling on the floor and the rug ; and from that age until it goes to school it is playing with and nursing the cat. Thus the children become infected, contract diseases and, in turn, spread them. The enormous increase of diphtheria in recent years is put down to this theory.

THE SOMALILAND CAMPAIGN.

GENERAL EGERTON'S VALEDICTORY ORDER.

The following is the full text of a valedictory order by Sir C. Egerton, commanding the Somaliland Field Force, dated Berbera, the 22nd May : "On the termination of the active operations, and on the eve of demobilisation of the Field Force, Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Egerton, K. C. B., D. S. O., expresses to all ranks his high appreciation of their soldierly bearing throughout the campaign—in action, on the line of march and in the standing camp. The success of the operations has been assured by the loyal response which has been invariably made by all classes of the Field Force to the many calls on their endurance and patience. After the crushing defeat inflicted on the Dervishes at Jidbali they have declined again to face our troops, but the persistence with which the pursuit has been carried out combined with the blockade of the available water supplies and extensive capture of their stock, has resulted in a break up of the Mullahs following and his flight from the protectorate, discredited and deserted by his adherents. Sir Charles Egerton has great pleasure in recommending to his Majesty's Government that some special mark of favour be shown to the force which has achieved this result under the exceptionally trying conditions inherent to the climate and country. His good wishes accompany all members of the Field Force to whatever part of the Empire they may proceed on demobilisation.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL

The following passengers proceed to-day by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular for Marseilles and London :—

Rev R Horne Stevenson	Mr Lasteti
Mr D Mackenzie	Lt G A Jamieson
Mr Peter Barry	Mr C M Gregory
Mr A J V Palmer	Mr W Morton
Mr G W E Odden	Lt C M White
Mr and Mrs G Roberts, daughter and son	Lt G J G G Cumine
Mr D J Boyd	Mr C A Innes
Mr A H Francis	Major T A Harrison
Mr R D O Bignell	Colonel G A Money
Mr A E Gcoivin	Capts De V Julius
Mr Copeland	Capt Lees
Mr G Niemann	Mr B Borochevith
Mrs A Wright	Mr and Mrs Mahalsingh
Mr McIntyre	Mr M Fisher
Mr F A Lodge	Mr M H Arif
Mr A W King	Mr Y A Gumy
Mrs P G Fawcett	Capt F C Rambrose Palmer
Mr C H Blackburn	Mr J Leitch

CRICKET IN INDIA.

OPENING OF THE BOMBAY SEASON.

Captain S. L. Hobbs, of the Connaught Rangers, the Ahmednagar cricketer, having been appointed Adjutant of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will be able to assist the Bombay Gymkhana regularly this season and should prove a great acquisition as an all-round player. He made his "debut" in a match last Thursday for Captain Bond's XI vs. a combined R N, and R I M team and had the misfortune to be out l. b. w. before he had time to break his duck. This however is not his form as local cricketers will see ere the season is many weeks old. He bowled fairly well taking three wickets (all clean bowled) for 30 odd runs and should be most useful to the Gymkhana in this department.

In the match referred to above which was the first of the Bombay season, the ball beat the bat in the most pronounced manner, 20 wickets falling for 183 runs, and 14 of them being cleaned bowled. Stewart for the Naval team and Tayler for Captain Bond's XI carried off the chief bowling honours, the former taking five wickets and the latter seven. None of the naval players will be available after a few weeks but two officers of the Cheshire Regiment, Lieutenant F. L. Tayler, the bowler referred to above, and Lieutenant E. R. Jones who made their first appearance in Bombay cricket in this match are likely to prove very useful to the Gymkhana. Lieutenant Jones contributed 34, the highest individual score in the match, and made his runs in a style that promises greater success in future matches. Lieutenant Tayler can also bat well judging from the way he shaped in this match.

The first day's play in the match between Simla and Aligarh College has been all in favour of the Aligarhians who dismissed their opponents in the first innings for 79 and after replying with 111 captured two good wickets in Simla's second innings for 14 runs. Simla is thus 18 runs behind with eight wickets in hand. The Aligarh team, which consisted of present students only, had chiefly to thank their famous fast bowler, Shafkat Houssin, for the cheap dismissal of Simla, six wickets falling to his deliveries for 37 runs of which five were clean bowled. Salamud-din, who last December in Bombay was tried occasionally, bowled unchanged with Shafkat and secured the other four wickets for 34 runs. When one comes to consider the batting strength of the Simla team which included such well known players as C. L. Alexander, the old Salopian, E. L. French, the old Marlburian Captain F G. Smallwood, Captain M.E. McConaghey, Captain H. C. Laverton, Generals Spens, R. Mitchell, and S. M. Robinson, one is forced to admit that even a present team of Aligarh College is strong enough at all points of the game to give the best sides in India a beating. Four men reached double figures in Simla's first innings, R. Mitchell (17), General Spens (15), Captain Smallwood (15), and E. L French (11). A like number met with similar success for Aligarh viz, Said Mohamed Khan (23), Ali Raza (20), Saleem (17), and Mahmood (11). H. Hensman bowled well for Simla, taking five wickets for 30 runs. C. L. Alexander who made a century for Mr. Brownigg's XI against the College at Aligarh last cold weather was on this occasion dismissed without scoring.

COLLISION AT SEA.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

A Marine Court, consisting of Mr. J. Sanders Slater, (President), and Captain C. H. S. Tocque, master of the P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, and Captain M. G. William, master of the B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Dumra, (Members), assembled at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, to conduct an inquiry into the circumstances that led to the collision between Messrs. Shepherd and Company's s.s. Mahanadi and a fishing Machhwa off the Kathiawar coast on the evening of the 23rd May. Captain F. E. Hardcastle, Marine Surveyor, and Captain R. B. Keddie, Master of the s.s. Lalpura, were appointed assessors by the Court. Mr. Bowen, Acting Government Solicitor, appeared for the Government. Mr. Velliker, pleader, appeared for Mahomed Hussen, master of the s. s. Mahanadi, and Mr. B. T. Desai, pleader, for Gopi Kalu, tindal of the machhwa.

Mahomedbhai Hussen, master of the s.s. Mahanadi, examined by Mr. Bowen, said he left Veraval for Bombay on the afternoon of the 23rd May. Witness was in charge of the ship on the bridge and there were two men on the look-out. At about 9-15 p. m. one of the look-out men shouted "There is a machhwa near." Witness ordered the "sukani" to turn the ship's head to the starboard side. The order was immediately obeyed. Witness then gave an order for engines to stop. Almost immediately the steamer collided with the machhwa, which was on the port side of the steamer. There was no light on the machhwa. Seeing that it was broken, witness gave order "full speed astern." A life boat was then lowered to pick up the crew of the machhwa, but it dashed against the steamer owing to a rough sea and broke. Buoys were then thrown from the steamer and the crew of the machhwa—nine in all—were taken up. The machhwa was then quite through the water in a sinking condition. The steamer had cut into her on the starboard side. Having picked up the crew, the steamer resumed her journey, while on board the steamer, the tindal of the machhwa made a statement to which he refused to writing. It was to the effect that the machhwa was anchored in the open sea, that the whole crew and the tindal were sleeping ; that the anchor light was kept on board the machhwa ; and that he (the tindal) could not say whether the light was burning or blown out, when the collision took place ; most probably it must have been blown out as there was a high wind at the time.

Gopi Kalu, tindal of the machhwa, examined by Mr. Bowen, said that on the evening the collision took place, one of his crew named Bahra, who ate his food out with the others was asleep. There was a light burning on the machhwa. Shortly before the collision witness woke up and saw the steamer at some distance. He and his men shouted. Shortly afterwards the collision took place, the steamer cutting the machhwa into two. All the crew jumped into the water, witness only remaining on the machhwa. They were subsequently picked up by the steamer. He made a statement before the Captain which was taken down in writing. He also made a statement to Captain Gordon. He admitted having told Captain Gordon that they had no one on the watch on the evening in question.

Further evidence having been recorded, the President said that the Court did not think it necessary to frame any charges in the case and that it would deliver its judgment on the 11th instant.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

An Ahmedabad [correspondent writing on Thursday says :—Since I wrote last, we had cloudy skies and last Monday we had a storm and few drops of rain. The storms seems to have worked great mischief in the district ; the up-mail on Monday was late by over three hours because of a number of trees that blocked the line near Sanand. Since the day of the storm there has been a fall in the temperature and a constant breeze.

The local Municipality has been levying increased octroi duty with the permission of the Government, but recently the Government desired the Municipality to follow prescribed rules observed by other Mofussil Municipalities. There is in consequence a feeling of consternation amongst the more thoughtful members, since it will be necessary for utilising the past balance to make both ends meet in the budget for the ensuing year. With the proposed reduction in income matters may come to a crisis and Government may have to take the management of the Municipality in its own hands.

The Municipality has decided to raise a further loan of Rs. 3 lacs but Government wants to know how the interest and the sinking fund are to be met before it sanctions and guarantees the loan.

Shivram Ramshanker and Shanker Shivram both of Talia's Sarcet were charged before the City Magistrate with obstructing Government officers in the discharge of their duties and wilfully attacking them. The magistrate fined the first Rs. 75 and the second Rs. 25.

It seems that it has been decided that the next Mahomedan Conference will be held in Ahmedabad.

ALLEGED INSULT TO A MAHOMEDAN CORPSE.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES AGAINST A REGISTRAR OF DEATHS.

An action, which will prove of much interest, has been begun at the District Court of Colombo by one Ana Madar Shah, of Grand Pass against Dr. C. Britto Babapulle, Registrar of Births and Deaths, Hultsdorf. The plaintiff alleged that his father-in-law, Ismail Bowther, died on the 13th February, and that he applied for the usual certificate for burial to Dr Babapulle. The latter answered that one Ana Paikame, living in the same house as the plaintiff, was detaining some building materials belonging to him (defendant), and that he desired the plaintiff to induce the man to deliver them up. Plaintiff says that it did not lie in his power to help Dr. Babapulle, who in retaliation for plaintiff's failure to assist him reported to the police that the plaintiff's father-in-law had died under suspicious circumstances, and that a port mortem examination was necessary. The autopsy was consequently held, and the body was cut up, but there was no justification discovered for the suspicion. Plaintiff says that the defendant deliberately and maliciously made this report with the object of annoying and insulting the plaintiff and his relatives, and that the body was consequently detained in the house over a day—a thing contrary to the Mahomedan religion and most disgraceful to their feelings. In consequence of this annoyance, disgrace, insult and pain of mind and body, plaintiff claims Rs. 2,500 damages. The defendant's answer will come in a few days.

It used to be a favourite remark of the late Sir Henry Stanley that members of the exploring fraternity seemed curiously subject to untoward accidents when they came home. Thus Bruce, he said, broke his neck while escaping a lady to her carriage ; Speke, who was a keen sportsman, killed himself by accidental gunshot ; Livingstone, killed by small birds ; Cameron, while [illegible] at the feet civilised while [illegible] at the hands of savages.

THE WESTRALIA MOUNT MORGANS COMPANY.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MINE.

At the sixth ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Westralia Mount Morgans Gold Mines Co., Ltd. held on the 11th of May in London, Mr. Reginald Gilbert, the chairman, who had recently returned from a visit to the Mine, made an interesting speech from which we take the following extracts :—

The most important information I have to give you is the result of my visit to Western Australia. I went there last December. There was a large number of questions which had to be gone into on the spot, and many shareholders, having pressed me to go, I thought it was in the interests of the company that I should do so, although it was excessively inconvenient to me and my family to go. Unfortunately, I got a bad leg on board ship, and it laid me up all the time I was on board, and all the time I was on the way back ; still, in spite of that I was able to move about the mine pretty freely, although I did myself some injury by it. I spent ten days on the mine itself, and a week in Perth. Mr. Percy Morgans was also ill with a bad leg at the time, and he was down in Perth recruiting, and for the first week we discussed the affairs of the company very fully ; so that by the time I got on the mine I really knew the position of affairs. I was there last when the company was originally floated, which is some years ago, and, of course, I was exceedingly astonished to see what a large town had arisen there, and what a great place it had become entirely owing to our mine. My bosom somewhat swelled when I saw it knowing the part I had in the creation of this mine.

THE DEVELOPMENTS.

My chief desire in going up there was to see for myself how the developments were going on, and what there was to be seen in the mine, and also the condition of the machinery, &c. As regards the developments, I can only say that I am not a mining engineer, although I have had some experience of mines. I have been on a great many goldfields ; but I do not profess to be a mining expert, and I can only tell you the opinion I formed. I wish you to clearly understand that I am not conscious of any bias in favour of the mine ; but I cannot help feeling that, in my position as chairman, I may be biassed, and give, perhaps, a more favourable view of the turn of

...ONS OF MAR... SETTLES.

...ARCHY AMONG THE NAVAL RESERVE.

Considering the importance, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette," sufficient attention has been directed to the strike of officers in the Compagnie Nationale Marine at Marseilles. It is entirely different from ordinary strikes. It has no relation to questions of pay or length of hours. It is a strike for the assertion of discipline over the crews by these officers. Extraordinary events have recently taken place at the southern port. The "inscrits maritimes" have arrogated to themselves the right of disembarking officers who have incurred their displeasure. If the boat-owners refuse to change or transfer their officers at the men the latter threaten to strike. A number of "inscrits maritimes" demanded the dismissal of Angeli, first officer on board the Abd-el-Kader, belonging to the Compagnie Transatlantique, which, after consideration, the company decided to do. Arbitration, and appeal was made to the local Administrator of the Inscription Maritime—that is to say, the Government official. After examination of the case the Administrator decided that there was no ground of complaint against M. Angeli because of his treatment of the crew. The answer of the local trade union was to "strike" all the ships belonging to the Compagnie Transatlantique then in harbour. The object of this vindictive policy, obviously, is to bring the loss that was about to be occasioned to the company, voluntarily left the ship, and peace was restored. It is by no means an isolated case. Within the last few days the seamen employed by the Axel-Basck Line have obtained, through this species of intimidation, the disembarkation of three officers. There have been numerous instances of trouble between the navigating bridge and the lower deck.

Naturally the captains and officers feel their positions intolerable. While the anarchy that prevails renders discipline impossible, their responsibility towards the shipowners and towards the public is in no way lessened. The recent disaster to the "Liban," within sight of port and in broad daylight, has impressed upon the officers the injustice and the helplessness of their case. The "Liban," it will be remembered, was in collision off Marseilles, and foundered with the loss of a hundred lives. Every one of the crew escaped in boats, leaving the passengers to their own fate. The officers had no control. The captain, of course, was held responsible. It is under this accumulation of incidents that the officers have refused to continue in their commands. They have sacrificed their own pay in a profession that is by no means handsomely remunerated, and perhaps their own prospects, in a fight for a principle. They have drawn up resolutions in which they state the perfectly obvious proposition that the owners are the only persons who have any authority over the officers of a ship, except the maritime court in serious charges, and that the pretensions of the syndicated inscrits are insupportable. One is not surprised or indeed sorry to hear that this strike movement has spread to Havre and to Bordeaux. The trade at Marseilles is dislocated. The postal service is being performed by the cruiser Galilee commanded, it may be interesting to remark, by the brother of Jean Jaures, and military transports are running to Tunis, Algiers, Oran and Alexandria.

Now the chief fact in this question is that it is the direct effect of the policy of M. Pelletan. The Socialist chickens are come home to roost. The Minister was warned what would be the result of his permission to the "inscrits" to organise into a trades union. It must be remembered that in France the mercantile marine is part of the naval defence force of the country. The bureau of the marine marchande is directly under the administration of the Rue Royale. The inscrit maritime has either served on board a man-of-war or is liable to such service. On retirement at a certain age, or by reason of disablement, he receives a pension from the State. He enjoys other privileges, such as the right to be exclusively employed on French ships. He is for most intents and purposes a naval man. When M. Pelletan, therefore, gave him the right to combine, he was flying in the face of all accepted ideas as to the relationship of the State to its servants. He was taking an extraordinary, as well as a most dangerous, step, and placing in the hands of a body of men the power, at any moment, of isolating France from her colonies. As I write, M. Etienne, the well-known deputy, is forced to make the journey from Algiers to France in a State transport.

As the "inscrits maritimes" are sailors of the State, so their officers are men whose names appear in the Navy List. In time of War their services would be immediately utilised in the executive and engineering branches. Therefore, we have this curious spectacle of a body of officers, belonging to the French Naval Reserve, being on strike. It is somewhat surprising that M. Pelletan, whose powers of differentiation of treatment between various classes in the Service amount to positive genius, has not disciplined the officers to give pleasure to the rank and file. Surely, in the light of history he must be aware to what the service is tending. A hundred years ago, as I have recalled elsewhere, a deputation from the lower deck would wait upon the quarter deck and inform the commander that the ship had been long enough at sea, and he had better return to port. The captain, who probably knew his rulers in those days, generally thought it advisable to comply. It is perfectly certain that these laborious and praise worthy men who officer the French marine, must be supported in their functions or there is an end of all discipline. Meanwhile, M. Pelletan, who has just returned to Paris from his Mediterranean cruise, loses no opportunity of expressing his Socialism. At Toulon, on Sunday, and at various other places, recently, he delivered himself of sentiments in the approved manner of the demagogue.

In an earlier article I exposed the ill-discipline existing in the army. The incidents have not ceased. At Nantes, on April 22, five officers belonging to the 116th Regiment of the Line were tried by court-martial for refusing to assist the civil arm in the eviction of the Brothers of Ploermel. They were each sentenced to four months' imprisonment. These men were brought face to face with the difficulty of having to act at variance with their religious or political convictions, but obviously, their duty as a soldier came first and foremost; their protests could have been lodged subsequently by a voluntary resignation from the army. It is to be feared that this example to obey is not set in high places, and this coupled with the Socialism prevailing in the lower ranks has brought about a state of anarchy and disorganization upon which a lurid light has been cast by the disgrace of an admiral for the serious leakage of service papers. It is surely only by some Jesuitical process that military and naval officers can reconcile such proceedings with their plain duty to obey and to serve the State to the best of their ability.

It would be idle to suppose that the Socialists in France are not well aware and well-pleased with the impulse that their doctrines receive from these almost daily events in army and navy. Their acknowledged aim is to seize both services, and more especially the former, for the purposes of propaganda. Universal conscription, they say, cannot be done away with for the present, but we will make it an instrument for our own ends. The barracks are honey-combed with Socialism. Comrades are centres from which radiate pamphlets preaching the sacred duty of insubordination and inculcating a distaste for the military arts. It is sometimes said that some of the officers themselves are members of the Revolutionary party—at least the Socialists say so. Pending, therefore, the time when there will, presumedly, be no more war under the influence of the united democracies, the Socialists are bent on permeating with their doctrines the great standing armies of France and Germany and Italy. It is because I see signs of this every day that I consider that the events at Marseilles should be closely watched. Meanwhile, the Socialist Minister has, it is said, forty-seven adherents in the Chamber pledged to his support, and pledged to make it hot for the Cabinet if it should be disposed to disembark M. Pelletan.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ISUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY JUNE 5.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral; Tours in G.
Hymns—37, 310, and 191.
5 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—228, 164 and 370.
Collections for—O. H. School.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

WESLEYAN CHURCH,
(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Parade Service Preacher—Rev. A. S. Crichton M.A.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, Preacher—Mr. D. M. MacLean.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.
9-30 a.m.—Preacher—Rev A. J. Revnel.
6 p.m.—Preacher—Rev A. J. Revenel.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—150, 310 and 200.
6 p. m. Childrens Service.
6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—169, 269 and 320.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral).
Hymns—270, 175, 223 and 200.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—208, 512, and 188.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

8 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Litany.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon—C. W. E. Grant Harbour Chaplain.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
Para—53.
Hymn—1.
Hymn—34.
Hymn—98.
6 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—94.
Hymn—175.
Hymn—97.
Hymn—191.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

(Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club.)
8 a. m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Speaker for both services—Rev.
Sunday School.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon
8 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collection—For the Church expenses and Poor.

CHURCH OF THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

8 a.m.—(Holy Communion, Memorial Church.
11 a.m.—Matins, Celebration of the Holy Communion,
Litany,
Hymn,
Sermon.
Collection—For Church Expenses.

(THE UNITED FREE) CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Divine Service, (St. Andrew's Church.)
6 p.m.—Service, (St. Andrew's Church.)
Hymns—206, 29 and 15.
Psalm—93.

CHURCH OF ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VERNEY, PAREL, (Roman Catholic).

No morning Service.
8-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—[illegible]

A YOUNG MAN'S FANCY.

SCENE: The kissing-gate dividing the paddocks from the gardens of Plymstock Priory. On all sides is the first fresh green of young life. The hedges, peppered with new leaves, are alive with fledgelings calling for food. Larks rise from the bosom of their families to sing encouraging songs to their mates, and Arthur Ryston, arising twenty-one, leans against the gate, looking down upon Olive Goring who is sitting upon the roots of a fallen tree.

Arthur (calmly): I say.
Olive (equally calm): Well?
Arthur: Do you like this place?
Olive: Oh, yes. It's old, and—and very charming.
Arthur: Do you like the county?
Olive: (after a moment's light consideration): Yes. Very well.
Arthur: There's not much hunting', of course, and the people are a bit slow, but one could always get one's own crowd down.
Olive: Yes, of course.
Arthur: Have you looked upon it from the point of view of a partner?
Olive: I do not think I quite——
Arthur: I mean, what do you say to our pairing off? As things go, Plymstock Priory is a very decent nest, and it's time one began to think of one's responsibilities.
Olive: Quite so. I confess I had not thought about the place from that point of view.
Arthur: Well, when you've got nothin' better to do you might worry the thing out.
Olive: My solicitors are Welton, Stetchford, & Welton, 335 Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Arthur: Oh, but I don't think we need pile up a bill.
Olive: No?
Arthur: Why? I can answer any inquiries you may think necessary, I think.
Olive: Very well. I think you ought to tell me how much you like me. Don't you?
Arthur: I shouldn't have mentioned the matter if I hadn't liked you, what?
Olive: Quite so, but—well even in these prosaic times we are still keen on old-world methods where this kind of thing is concerned.
Arthur: (uneasily). Do you mean you want me to spread myself out and indulge in picturesque language like heroes on the stage do?
Olive: I don't think we need let every [custom fall into disuse.
Arthur: All right, then. But please remember if I get a trifle famous that I am only sayin' things I've heard those jokers say, will you please?
Olive: Certainly.
Arthur (after struggling for a moment): Darling, I love you. From the first moment I saw you I have loved no other woman. If you cannot place your sweet hand in mine and trust in me, my life will be a—a——I'm sorry, but I forget the exact word that comes in there.
Olive: A blank, a wilderness.
Arthur: Thanks, very much.
Olive: Well?
Arthur: I say, you don't want any more like that, do you?
Olive: Beaucaire was far more elaborate.
Arthur (suddenly refreshed): You are my life, my rose my star, my—my——
Olive (gently): my queen.
Arthur: Quite so.
Olive: All the same you do not mean a word of it all, do you?
Arthur: Well, no. Not those kind of words. If you don't mind my sayin' so I like you awf'ly. You're just my sort and I should buck like a half-pay Indian major to see you sittin' at the head of my table.
Olive (permitting herself to smile): Dear old boy!
Arthur: Dear old girl! Well, and—let's get on with the business, what?
Olive: Oh yes, let's.
Arthur: My income first, eh?
Olive: Please.
Arthur: On comin' of age I touch four thousand a'year.
Olive (cheerfully): Oh, very useful. Is that quite unfettered?
Arthur: Pretty nearly.
Olive (with a smile): Details, please.
Arthur: Well, there's a loan of three hundred to an Oxford shirt maker, and another of eight hundred to a Jew in Sackville Street.
Olive: Nothing else?
Arthur: That's the lot.
Olive: And your mother?
Arthur: Oh, my mother doesn't draw anything from the estate. The gov'nor settled an income on her, and she's pretty warm herself.
Olive: No mortgages?
Arthur: All paid off.
Olive: Yes, well—it seems satisfactory, I think. But a house in London is out of the question, I am afraid.
Arthur: Yes, but I could run to a flat—with cars; or, for the matter of that, we could do the season from an hotel.
Olive: That's rather provincial; but [still, we can discuss that later.
Arthur: Then I am to take it that you accept me?
Olive: Certainly.
Arthur: Thanks.
Olive: Subject, of course, to a satisfactory settlement and so on. But that's a matter for our lawyers.
Arthur: Right O. I'll bung mine a letter. It's no use lettin' the grass grow.
Olive: I can't marry you, of course, for at least five years.
Arthur: No; naturally.
Olive: I'm only just out, you see. One must see and do what there is to be seen and done first, I think.
Arthur: (with a touch of impatience), I didn't mean to dash into it. I shall want to stick in a few years with the regiment, and that sort of thing. I meant it's just as well for one to have one's plans cut and dried in good time.
Olive: I quite agree with you. Well, shall we get back now?
Arthur: Yes. Er.—I say, let go a bit. Don't you think you——
Olive (touching his cheek with the tips of her fingers): Dear old boy!
Arthur (catching the hand as it drops). Dear old girl!

And then they go back to lunch.

[Cosmo Hamilton, in "The World."

FOR AND AGAINST THE MODERN PORTIA.

At the Middle Temple Hall at the Hardwicke Society's annual ladies' night debate, a discussion was opened by Mr. Atherley-Jones, K. C., M. P., on the subject of the admission of women to the Bar. The opener approached the subject in a serious sense; but not so Mr. Plowden, who would not let such an opportunity for the display of his ready wit pass. Regarding the motion "That the admission of women to the Bar is a subject proper for the deliberation of Parliament," as bad and mischievous, it was conceived he said in the worst interests of those delightful creatures whom it was supposed to benefit. All men were alike but all women were unlike, thank Heaven! If women were allowed to go to the Bar the first thing they would quarrel about would be the costume. (Laughter.) Was the privilege to extend to married women as well as single? Consider the young unmarried woman at the Bar, she would be snapped up; she would not remain there a week. Those who would remain would be the old maids; he supposed they would be known as old barmaids. (Laughter.) Imagine a man opposed to his mother-in-law. What judge could keep order? (Laughter.)

Mr. Plowden was severely rebuked by Miss Pankhurst, who, as a law student, said she had expected something serious from Mr. Plowden and not remarks made in doubtful taste. It was no satisfaction to women to be kept away from coarseness if their fellow-women were suffering in that coarseness. Other countries admitted women to the Bar and had proved the case for women being allowed to advocate. If women were bad lawyers they would get no clients, but if they were good lawyers a place would and should be found for them.

The motion was subsequently lost by the casting-vote of the Chairman.

HOW THE TURK DOES BUSINESS.

A WARNING TO BRITISH TRADERS.

An inquiry was addressed to Constantinople some time ago by an engineering firm asking for a list of Government departments to which catalogues might be sent, and what steps should be taken to get their name put on the list for tenders. The Turkish Government departments do not keep a list of contractors. Materials are never purchased unless the sellers have a representative on the spot to conduct long negotiations and to incur considerable preliminary expense. In general the methods of payment are bad, and a large addition has to be made to the price of the goods to cover the risk and the preliminary expenses. There are parcels of goods lying for more than twelve months at the custom house, ordered on terms of cash against bill of lading which have not been withdrawn owing to the department which placed the order having no money.

A leading British resident in Constantinople, in a communication to the Consulate, says:—There is no special danger in giving credit in that market to regular decent traders; one must not except exact punctuality in payments, but they come in. If a British manufacturer makes goods suited to the market cheaper or as cheap as his neighbours, if he finds an agent who knows his trade and his customers, and if this agent be ordinarily prudent and watchful, that manufacturer will do a trade in safety, when giving credit; without credit, however, very little can be done. I feel inclined to believe that the real fault lies with those agents who too anxious to do business and gain their commission, are led to give credits to unworthy dealers. I have one such case in mind. Last year a man to whom I give a credit of £100, not more, had offered to him by American agents large credit to the extent of £3,000. This was too much for the honesty of my customer. He saw his opportunity; he failed and paid 5 per cent; he went through the Bankruptcy Court, and is now flourishing, and pays me cash for his purchases.

A PEKING letter states that the majority of the ladies and female attendants of their Majesties the Empress and Empress Dowager in the Palace are able now to knit with ease woollen mittens, stockings, and comforters, while a few of the clever ones have also been taught the art of crocheting. At first only a few cared to learn how to knit, but as time went on others began to take an interest in it until now it is said to be the "rage" at Court, their Majesties and the Emperor being now supplied with woollen things sufficient to last them a life-time.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, Perfumers, Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

WHOEVER suffers, the philatelist has reason to rejoice over the present war for it has directly resulted in one of those variations of postage stamp issues in which his soul delights. The Corean stamp—some of us in our ignorance did not even know that the Coreans had stamps—have owing to the Japanese occupation been replaced for the present by those of Japan appropriately surcharged. The design of Corean stamps by the way is built round a motive consisting of a falcon, the symbol of the Corean Empire.

The error of the townbred with regard to the commonplaces of country life are a perpetual source of joy to the humourist. Just at present he is relating an incident which he says recently happened when a little girl from a great city paid a visit to some country cousins. She was not at all disposed to brook any offensively superior airs on their part and determined to put an end to anything of the sort at the earliest opportunity. It came at breakfast. On the table was a pot of honey. She looked at it a moment then turned with well bred nonchalance to her neighbour and remarked patronisingly, "Ah, I see you keep a bee."

It would be a little surprising if the decay of agriculture should be arrested through the agency of patent medicine. Yet, however it may be with us, the herb farmer is rapidly becoming a necessity in the United States, that happy hunting ground of patent pill proprietors. Already 40,000,000lb. of peppermint is raised annually in Michigan, though not all of this is for medicinal purposes. Senna, colcynth, gentian, and poppies are all now grown on a commercial scale, while the foxglove (Digitalis purpurea), the deadly nightshade (Atropia belladonna), and the blood root (Sanguinaria Canadensis) have been grown experimentally. Valerian still grows wild in Vermont, but spigelia, serpentaria and senega (the two varieties of snake root), which were formerly to be found in abundance in the Atlantic States, have now grown so rare that the necessity of their cultivation in the near future is being considered.

That a soldier should survive the day of battle for thirty-three years, only to die of his wounds at the expiration of that period, seems almost incredible. Yet such a case recently occurred at Illenau, in the Grand Duchy of Baden where a man named Rappler has just died from a wound received during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 1. He belonged to a "Leib Grenadier" regiment of the army of Baden. He was wounded before Dijon the bullet passing completely through his head, but, much to the astonishment of the surgeons, he recovered temporarily. Eighteen years later, however, the wound opened again, internally. He was compelled to enter a hospital, where he has remained for sixteen years suffering great pain from which he has only now been mercifully released.

Evidently the distressing craving for personal notoriety, which, imported in the first instance from America, has run to such distressing lengths even in England is not confined to human bipeds. How otherwise can one account for the frequency with which at this time of year we hear of birds which have built their nests in absurd places when all the while they have the whole of the green earth to choose from? If their ambition in so doing be really to get noticed, it is only kind to mention one, a thrush, whose anxiety has really led her, within the last week, to quite superhuman efforts in this direction. Her nest, containing four eggs, was last week discovered built under a railway carriage which daily travels from Caerwen to Amiwch, on the Anglesey line. In spite of the noise of the train she is most attentive sitter, and the railway officials are more than hopeful that she will hatch all the eggs. Let us hope that she will have discovered the vanity of such proceedings by next year, or she may be less fortunate.

You have got to be careful how you lay hands upon the Army, or even the army's bridle-rein, in Paris. An unfortunate Parisian named Robillard has just found this out to his cost. A detachment of the 59th Regiment was marching along the street, with the usual effect upon the traffic, Poor M. Robillard, who was in a hurry, tried to cross the road just in front of the barracks into which they were turning. They evidently more sharply than he had expected, and to escape being knocked down he instinctively clutched at the officer's bridle. The officer, appalled at this insolence on the part of a pekin, cut him across the hands with his sheathed sword. A mounted gendarme, ever zealous in vindicating the outraged honour of the army, gave him several blows on the head. The crowd, aghast at the sight, grew furious with rage—against the civilian. Fortunately the police were at hand, to save the traitor from his doom. They led him off to the nearest police station and the honour of the army was saved. But there are some more traitors who are saying very unkind things about that officer just now and who have the insolence to cry aloud for his punishment. All of which gives furiously to think, as a Frenchman would say.

Even in America, it seems, there are some people who have to be taught how to think Imperially. Now that they have got the first instalment of a Colonial Empire in the Philippines this is how one of them who is out there, writes home to New York:—"It isn't as bad out here as some fellows say it is. The chief occupation of the natives is building trenches smoking cigars, and making bolos. Their chief amusement is cock fighting. The chief exports are hemp and dead American soldiers. The chief imports are coffins for the dead soldiers and ammunition to kill more of them. The Filipino is very friendly—at the point of agrifle. The climate is pleasant for ants mosquitoes, centipedes scorpions cockroaches, and alligators. They have established communication between the different islands by substituting mosquitoes for carrier pigeons, they being so much more powerful and better able to stand the long journeys. The Philippine Island are on the west coast of civilisation, and are bounded on the north by hoodooism and smugglers on the east by typhoons and monsoons, on the south by cannibals and earthquakes. The soil is very fertile and large crops of treachery are produced. The islands are an appropriate present for a deadly enemy."

The Australians seem peculiarly fated to suffer from animal pests. The rabbit plague has become classic, the sheep-killing parrot almost as much so. Now the wine growers of South Australia are lifting up their voices and lamenting the increase of starlings. Acres and acres of vines, they declare, are cultivated in vain, owing to the depredations of the starling, who strips off every berry he can lay his beak upon. In certain districts they congregate in millions, and no doubt discuss the flavour of the vineyards they have recently sampled. The growers are now darkly considering the discovery of some enterprising chemist who proposes to strew these districts with chemicals of the lyddite order, ignite them on a still night with electricity and kill off all the starlings at one fell swoop. It would be interesting to know whether these starlings should rather be considered in the light of ardent workers in the cause of temperance or as wine-bibbers too greedy to wait until their favourite potation is ready for use in its more potable form.

Among the presents offered to M. Loubet during his visit to Italy is one of considerable numismatical interests—a gold medal of great rarity, recalling a former drawing together of France and the House of Savoy. On one side are the figures of Marie Christine of France and her son Charles Emmanuel of Savoy, with the inscription: "CHR. FRAN. CAR. EMAN. DUCES. SAB. 1041." On the reverse are the arms of Christine quartering those of France and Savoy, and the motto "PP. PE-DEMONTES REGES. CYPRI." This Christina of France was the daughter of Henri IV. and Marie de Medicis and married Victor Amadeus I. of Savoy in 1619. After his death she acted as regent for his two sons, made an alliance with France, and vigorously withheld the invading Spaniards, commanding her troops in person. As a reward she obtained from the French King the restoration of Turin to Savoy in 1657, and, on the conclusion of the Peace of the Pyrenees of all the Savoyard territory still in the hands of France.

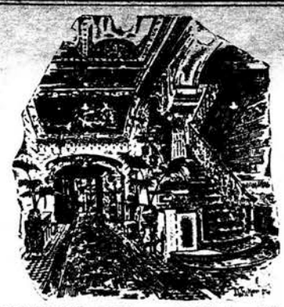
However much mankind may busy itself in guarding against the possibility of accidents, and especially of railway accidents, the accidents continue. A striking example of this is reported from America where at Elizabeth, in new Jersey, a collision recently took place which shows a weak point in at least one kind of those automatic signals whichare intended to guard the railway traveller against the possible chance of the human signalman's error or carelessness. On this occasion a train had left the station at Elizabeth when something went wrong with the coupling arrangements, and the engine broke away. Before it could be stopped it had run out of the "block" in which the train was left, and had therefore automatically set the signals at "line clear." Before it could be brought back into the section, whereby the signals would have been once more set at "danger," another train came along the line and, judging from the signals that the line was clear, ran full tilt into the motionless row of carriages waiting for its own engine to return—with the usual distressing result.

There must be quite a number of people in France who would be deeply grieved if ever the Governmental monopoly of tobacco should come to an end, for it would deprive them of such an excellent grievance. A new instalment of fury is just being let loose, with a certain kind of cigarette as its excuse. Of recent years the Regie has supplied cigarettes made of Havana tobacco. Quite lately these have disappeared from the counter; their place being taken by others similar in character but made from Algerian tobacco. In reply to complaints the authorities point out that the tobacco is raised from Havana seed, and that therefore it is to all practical purposes the same, while the smoker has the pleasure of knowing that he is patronising a French colony. This might be an excellent argument in some countries, but the French critics are unpatriotic enough to say that they care not a cigarette paper where the tobacco comes from if it is not as to good as what they were getting before at the same price. Not that the Monopoly cares much what they want, knowing that they must smoke what it gives them or nothing—which is a way monopolies have in other countries.

Was there ever such a lasting source of worry to legislators as is the drink traffic? In England they have been regulating it for centuries and the question is not settled yet. And forty centuries ago or thereabouts Hammurabi, King of Babylon, and his Ministers were already proposing to settle the matter finally, so that there should be no more trouble about it. The laws which resulted from this determination in 2250 B.C. were included in a long list of other enactments and set up for all the world to see outside the temple of Bel Merodach. They were somewhat severe upon the publican, who seems to have gained for himself (or herself, for the trade was largely in the hands of women) a doubtful reputation. Thus for over charging the publican was to be thrown into the river, and presumably left there. Similarly, any woman connected with the temple who opened a public house or even frequented one was condemned to death by fire. One wonders whether the statesman who drew up these laws ever taunted with wanting to treat the publican as if he was a wild beast. But perhaps the trade was not so well organised in those days.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Wemyss and March says, "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet bath and nursery, and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores, etc., sell it.



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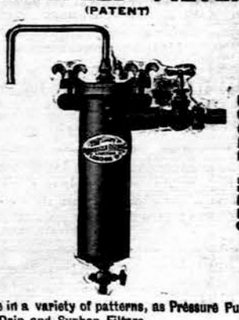

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M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

MR. CHARLES "To-and-Frohman," as his ferry-like crossings between England and America have caused him to be christened by his friends, will, in accordance with frequently published promise, present Miss Ethel Barrymore at Wyndham's Theatre to-morrow (Thursday) evening, in a new comedy, Cynthia, by Mr. Hubert Henry Davies, the author of Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace and Cousin Kate. The heroine of the occasion is not, as has been stated, an American actress, although it is certainly in the land of stars and stripes and many inventions that, up to the present, she is better known. From to-morrow night if all goes as well as it has been going at rehearsal, Miss Ethel Barrymore, who is the daughter of the English actor, Mr. Maurice Barrymore, will be as popular on this side of the water as she has been for some time on the other. She is an exceedingly clever and fascinating comedienne, with a bright, clean, and thoroughly American method of acting and a sufficient store of emotional power to justify an occasional interview with the tragic Muse.

Miss Ethel Barrymore owes her success on the stage mainly to having been born an actress, and largely to having been trained in that best of all dramatic academies—the theatre itself. She has begun at the beginning and played many parts, large and small and grave and gay, and she is proud of the distinction—shared by many but none the less a distinction—of being one of the numerous "star" actresses of to-day who have acted under the guiding hand of Sir Henry Irving. One does not rise to become a player of Miss Barrymore's standing without passing through times of rough experiment, and a funny story is told of an uncomfortable experience Miss Barrymore once had as the heroine of a long-winded problem play composed of a dozen mysteries, as many anti-climaxes, and an endless number of complications. The author of an impossible play never fails to stock it well with lines that tempt his auditence to use them in evidence against him, and accordingly Miss Barrymore, perplexed by a social condition of things that was getting more and more threatening, had to cry in the torture of her mind, "My God! how will it all end?" Immediately the companion exclamation rose from the pit: "My God! when will it all end?"

It is always a pleasant thing to be able to record one's fellow creatures' successes, but the pleasure is two-fold multiplied by ten when the success is as well deserved as Mr. and Mrs. Fred Terry's at the Comedy Theatre. In spite of the curious objections to its title, "Thomas Raceward's" charming Bret Harte play, Sunday, is doing magnificent business, and Miss Julia Neilson and her handsome husband are as unaffectedly happy about it as a couple of big children. How easy it is to tell, merely in passing a theatre at play time, when there is a success inside it! No cold economy of the electric light over the entrance and "in the vestibule: no House Full boards, faint with their share in the miserable deception, leaning for support (so sadly needed) against the gaily coloured pots of dead shrubs beside the doors: no anxious faced commissionaire reading, or trying to read, the inclinations of the passer-by who pauses to look at the faded photographs of the principals as they appeared twenty years ago.

The commissionaire at the Comedy walks with a brisk and contented step, and cares little whether the casual examiner of the contents bills passes into the theatre or out of the street, for the length of his job is in the depth of the advance booking, and he feels safe and comfortable. The front of the house is innocent of the aforementioned tell-tale (or rather, tell-story) boards designed to impress the world with the fairness and the frankness of the management in not bothering about standing room money and planted in and around the entrance in the desperate hope that their display may lead to a rush for the box-office in the morning. The lights are full on the restaurant opposite beams with an expression of extra custom, the streets around are lined with the silver lights of electric broughams and the yellower efforts of the horse-carriage lamps and through the stage door, when the show is over, Miss Julia Neilson in her dressing-room, and Mr. Fred Terry in his, are discovered hard at work scribbling their signatures across the day's accumulation of photopostcards received from and to be returned to the big and little children who have seen the piece the night before. It is often supposed that these postcards are a nuisance to the actors and actresses who get them. But they are nothing of the kind. They love them, because they are the sure signs of success. Few photo-postcards went to the Shaftsbury during the run of "For Sword or Song," and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Terry lost £8,000, all their own money, by the production.

I have referred to the objection taken to the pretty title of the play at the Comedy. Here is a sweet little letter of condescension, forgivable because innocent condescension which shows what a shocking title Sunday really is! It is from a little girl, and I repeat it exactly as it was written to Miss Julia Neilson: "Dear Miss Neilson—I hope you will not mind me as stranger writing to you but I think you would like to know that we went to see your play last night and enjoyed it very much. Mother who never hardly goes to theatres said she would take us to see Sunday because she thought it was a religious play like The Sign of the Cross but when she found it was nos she wanted to take us home but I and my sister Gladys asked her to stay to the end because we were so interested and before it was over Mother told us that she thought it was beautiful and worthy of its name although she did not like to see Sunday used for a play so Mother said I might write and tell you that we thought you were beautiful in your part and Mr. Terry to. I hope you will excuse me writing to you. Yours truly,—"

The Lord High Black Pencil to the Tsar of all the Russias has been turning a Green Room article of mine into a splotch of dark deep nigh. An "M. A. P." -tic in St. Petersburg has sent me the result as a curiosity, and a curiosity it is. The article, originally, was as harmless as it is now, for it merely told how a certain Russian incident of recent happening, and of no very startling Imperial importance, was anticipated some years ago in an English-made melodrama of Russian tendencies. The innocently offending column, which has been forwarded to me under cover, is blacked from top to toe in the most complete manner, and reminds me of the too conscientious tragedian who made up all over before going on the stage to play the Moor of Venice. Might I suggest to the most creditably observant of censor Russia that the next time he paints my Green Room over he uses a neutral tint?

It was whispered about in the land of the light of lime, some weeks before the production of The Fairy's Dilemma at the Garrick, that W. S. Gilbert was drawing on his Bab ballad, The Fairy Curate, and that his original domestic pantomime in two acts would prove to be an elaborate adaptation of the idea suggested in the opening lines.:

"Once a fairy
Light and airy
Married with a morfal.
Men, however,
Never, never
Pass the fairy portal."

But it has turned out otherwise. There is a lot of marrying in the new piece at the Garrick, but it does not "take place" between fairies and mortals, or "supernaturals and unnaturals." The Good Fairy Rosebud (Miss Jessie Bateman at her dainiest and prettiest), whose business it is to make marriages on earth, has been severely rebuked for having lately been unsuccessful in bringing loving couples together, and, fearing that as a punishment she may be relegated to dance in the back row with the stout ones, she calls the Demon Alcohol with whom she is in love, to her aid, and the two proceed at once to fix things up nicely among certain unnaturals, who consist of a Judge, a nurse, a baronet, a clergyman, and a fascinating maiden.

But they mix things up nicely instead, and it is to be feared that the young man of to-day who knows not his Gilbert will think when he has sat through some of The Fairy's Dilemma, that "Bab" is having a lark with him. I saw a high-collared youth in the stalls on the first night looking very gloomy and perplexed, and the sight of his wondering and wandering face recalled to me the case of "Peter the Wag" who got lost in Soho:

"The haughty boy, too proud to ask,
To find his way resolved,
And in the tangle of his task
Got more and more involved."

The nurse of the "unnaturals," who is no nurse at all, but Lady Angela Wealdstone, daughter of the Marquis of Harrow (note that Gilbert lives at Harrow Weald) is coupled with the Rev. Aloysius Parfitt, while all the time this gentleman is in love with Clarissa Whortle, the daughter the judge; and when the other lovers in the piece have been similarly placed and there is tearing of hair and staring of eyes all round, it occurs to Rosebud that the only possible way out of the difficulty is to have a transformation in "The Revolving Realms of Radiant Rehabilitation (telegraphic address, 'Realms')."

This decision of the Good Fairy, whose goodness at times is very much to be questioned, leads to our unrestrained enjoyment of a harlequinade in which Miss Violet Vanbrugh, in embarrassingly short skirts, gambols about as Columbine, and performs the usual untranslatable business of the partnership between herself and the Harlequin (the Rev. Aloysius Parfitt, alias that fine comedian, Mr. O. B. Clarence) and in which Mr. Arthur Bourchier the baronet of the first part is the clown and the judge (Mr. Sydney Valentine) is the Pantaloon. It is on condition that the Clergyman marries Rosebud to the Demon Alcohol and the judge gives her away that the Good Fairy eventually releases her victims from the dilemma, and has them sorted out according to their several necessities. Perhaps the most deliciously clever performance of all is that of Mr. Clarence and with regard to his Harlequin I will once more adapt Gilbert to the occasion and sing to him:

O, stranger as you play,
I recognise your touch,
And all that I can say
Is Thank you very much!

Here is a little story I heard in the stalls of the Garrick on the first night of The Fairy's Dilemma. The author, as no doubt everybody knows, lives a semi-retired life, so far as stage work is concerned, in picturesque Harrow Weald (which is a real place, and not, as it sounds, one invented by Gilbert and he passes some of his time away, as a country gentleman, in sitting on the bench of the Harrow magistrates. Two cattle dealers were standing outside the Court House one day, discussing a case in which one of them had come out victorious, and one said to the other, in reference to Mr. W. S. Gilbert, J.P.: "Yuss. 'E's a good sort an' a cleaver sort, as I 'ears. You wouldn't think that man 'ad wrote plays for the theayters, would yer, now?" "No?" said the second cattle drover, with an upward sweep of voice, at once reluctant, philosophical, and inwardly interrogative, "No— p'raps not! But we all have our beginnings!"

A Central News telegram from Berlin reports that a despatch from St. Petersburg says that the town of Seabobets, in the Gulf of Finland, eighteen miles from St. Petersburg, is to be strongly fortified. A hundred and twenty guns will be mounted there. A regiment of Sappers have left for the spot to make preparations for the construction of the works. Seabobets is opposite Kronstadt, seven miles away and commands the entrance to the Neva. The Russian Government intends to leave nothing to chance in its plans to protect the capital.

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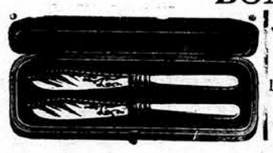

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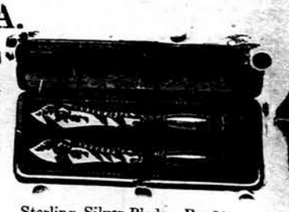

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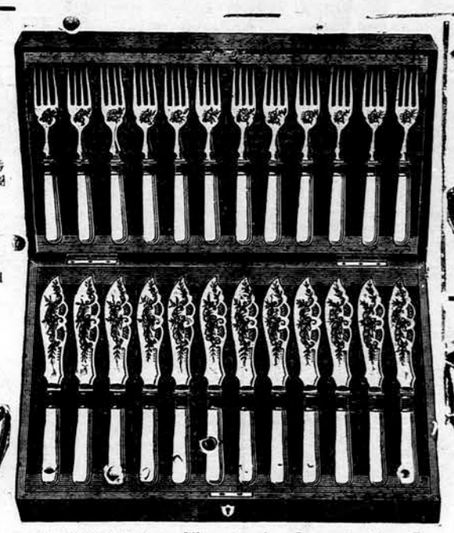

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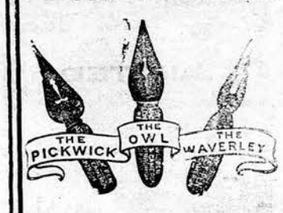

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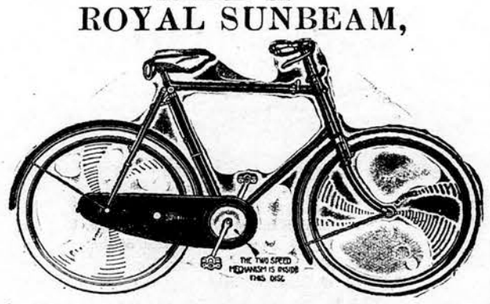

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